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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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ANGOLA

AMBASSADOR IN LISBON DISCUSSES REASONS FOR STRAINED RELATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 May 85 p 12

[Text] Lisbon--as part of his diplomatic activities in Portugal, Mawete Joao Baptista, ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola, held a working meeting on Thursday with Fernando Amaral, president of the Assembly of the Portuguese Republic with whom he took up questions concerning bilateral relations between the two countries.

During the meeting, Fernando Amaral expressed the concern of the Assembly of the Portuguese Republic regarding the freeze on cooperation relations between the People's Republic of Angola and Portugal due to the poor political relations between the two states. The Portuguese leader assured the Angolan diplomat of his commitment, along with other deputies in this sovereign body which he presides over, in terms of contributing to the improvement of political relations between Angola and Portugal.

On the other hand, Mawete Joao Baptista was received in audience by Portuguese Secretary of State for Cooperation Eduardo Ambar. On that occasion, the ambassador of Angola communicated to the Portuguese leader the main issues that affect economic relations between the two countries which are influenced by the development of political relations between the two states and peoples.

Desire to Eliminate Misunderstandings

During the meeting, Eduardo Ambar expressed the desire to work in an effort to dispel the climate of noncomprehension existing between Angola and Portugal, noting that the situation should be resolved on the basis of a permanent dialogue between Angolan and Portuguese authorities.

The Portuguese government official reaffirmed his country's attitude of respect as regards Angolan sovereignty and its total independence, emphasizing that the territory of Portugal will never be used for subversive propaganda against the People's Republic of Angola. The Portuguese state secretary deplored the stagnation of economic projects that had been previously planned by the two countries.

Eduardo Ambar, who was to depart for Mozambique yesterday for a working visit, will make a stopover in Luanda where he hopes to analyze aspects dealing with economic cooperation between Angola and Portugal with his Angolan counterpart, Carlos Fernandes. He also brings a message from Portuguese Foreign Affairs Minister Jaime Gama for the chief of Angolan diplomacy, Afonso Van-Dunem (Mbinda).

Mawete Joao Baptista also attended a luncheon given by Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares for African ambassadors accredited in Lisbon. During the meeting, the Portuguese leader reaffirmed Portugal's intentions to cooperate with the African countries, especially those where Portuguese is the official language, on mutually advantageous foundations, without interference in internal affairs and without any neocolonial intentions.

5058

CSO: 3442/320

ANGOLA

OFFICIAL VISITS NAMIBE; POLITICAL ACTIVITIES COURSE OPENED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 May 85 p 3

[Text] Namibe--The Provincial Committee of Namibe of the MPLA-Labor Party is holding its sixth regular meeting in the township of Virei to analyze the activities carried out during the quarter which has just ended.

The meeting, which took place under the guidance of Assistant Party Coordinator Alcidio Pereira da Silva, will review the accomplishment of decisions adopted at the preceding meeting and it will also review the People's Festivities of the Sea. The political-military situation and the work program of the watchdog groups of the Central Committee will also be reviewed by the meeting participants.

Questions deriving from the party's internal life as well as guidelines for the party's growth in honor of the Congress as well as the explanation of the bill for the family code will be discussed at the meeting that will be attended by a majority of the members.

Reports from Virei on the other hand indicate that Municipal Party Committee Coordinator and Municipal Commissioner Joao Domingos recently went to the community of Cainde as part of the effort to increase party membership.

In that town, the municipal coordinator briefed the indoctrination meeting workers concerning the admission of new members to the MPLA-Labor Party among the workers of the peasant association of Tchacuto.

On that occasion, this leader also visited the boarding school in Cainde and was briefed on the way in which the people are working the fields in Tchacuto; at the end of his inspection visit he met with local authorities.

Political Activist Course Opened

In the meantime, the first course for political activists was opened on Monday at the Provincial Party School located in Karaculo.

The course will be attended by 49 students from the provinces of Huila, Namibe, and Cunene; it will last 6 months and the following subjects will be taught:

Construction of the party, propaganda and counterpropaganda, and history of the MPLA.

It should be pointed out that the opening session was presided over by Alcidio Pereira da Silva, assistant party coordinator and coordinator of the DORGAN [Provincial Department of Party Organization]; in his speech he mentioned the urgent need for the constant political and ideological training of the party cadres in terms of positively influencing the people's political awareness.

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CSO: 3442/323

ANGOLA

TRIBAL CONFLICTS, DISSIDENT GROUPS REPORTEDLY WEAKENING UNITA

Lisbon AFRICA JOURNAL in Portuguese 22 May 85 p 7

[Text] UNITA is in considerable military disarray. All indications are that preparations for a large offensive to demonstrate its ability to operate freely in Angola after the South African troop pull-out are also affected.

In Europe, the movement led by Jonas Savimbi is claiming that the current military quiet is due to troop "reassignments."

According to Western diplomatic sources, these "reassignments" are an attempt to smooth over rifts caused by the dissidence of an important group of top officers, including Jose N'Dele, one of the movement's most outstanding militants and UNITA's prime minister in the Angolan transitional government following the Alvor accords.

The reassignment announced by UNITA would also be aimed at breaking down the strongly tribal element in the movement, which centers around the Umbundo, Savimbi's tribe.

Various tribal conflicts have shaken the movement's leadership, and many non-Umbundo troops have deserted from its ranks. These deserters, who are turning themselves in with their arms, have said that non-Umbundo soldiers are being shot, especially Cuanhamas.

Actually, tribal confrontations are one of the main causes of disarray in Operation North, whose objectives were to plunge all of Angola into war, which they surround on the south and east.

UNITA tried to take over the provinces of Kuanza Norte, Uige and Malange, but due to a lack of popular support also, it was unable to score any military successes.

The fact that former soldiers from FNLA-COMIRA [Military Committee of the Resistance in Angola] have joined FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] has also greatly contributed to the failure of Savimbi's troops, who for the first time made a serious error in estimating his strength.

However, South African planes recently delivered arms and supplies to UNITA near Malange to support large-scale military activities in that region.

But FAPLA, taking advantage of the various opportunities offered by internal UNITA conflicts, is carrying out military operations to isolate areas where UNITA was most active, destroying its installations.

The need to explain how a national movement forced Savimbi to relocate in the North and expose openings in his own territory was unthinkable only a short time ago, and these openings are enabling the MPLA to achieve victories that would have been equally difficult to imagine.

8844

CSO: 3442/308

19 July 1985

ANGOLA

DIFFICULTIES OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY DETAILED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 May 85 p 3

[Article by Luis Ferreira: "'Orix' Factory Facing Raw Materials Problem"]

[Text] Cabinda--"The Orix clothing factory which at this time has 300 square meters of miscellaneous fabric available for production will within the next few months have to close down some of its main production lines due to the shortage of raw material it is encountering at this time," factory manager Alberto Buza told JORNAL DE ANGOLA.

The Orix factory, which is located in the outskirts of the city of Cabinda, had an installed production capacity which enabled it annually to turn out about 950 square meters of fabric in the five production lines which the factory has.

Established for the purpose of minimizing the clothing shortage in the province in July 1981, this factory, which is privately owned, employs a total of 131 workers, most of whom are skilled and get rather considerable social benefits. Today, the Orix factory can be considered a real mainstay of the national economy; but, as we can see for ourselves, it is still not capable of meeting the people's current needs due to the lack of raw material which constitutes its main problem.

According to factory manager Alberto Buza, the factory's output is essentially geared toward the production of men's shirts and trousers as well as blouses and skirts for women. "In addition to this, the factory also turns out sheets and petticoats but the fabric shortage made it impossible for us to produce articles of this kind. I must unfortunately say that we will be forced to stop making skirts due to the shortage of fabric. This situation is quite serious since the production line is about to be underutilized," he said.

Our source also said that the clothing turned out by the factory is earmarked for ERGOSMISTA [expansion unknown] since the sale of these clothing items is under the Domestic Trade [ministry]. However, and in spite of the raw materials shortage in the province, we produced about 350,000 shirts and similar items, 283,000 men's trousers, 82,000 sheets and pillowcases, 7,611 dozen skirts, and 74,000 pairs of underwear between 1982 and 1984.

Alberto Buza also emphasized that the factory has only a single vehicle which is used to transport the workers.

For the transportation of raw materials procured at Ponta Negra (People's Republic of the Congo), we use trucks belonging to other enterprises, especially the lumber transport company which in most cases charges us rather exorbitant prices. "I must inform you that we would need at least three vehicles to do our job."

As for future prospects, the Orix factory manager told us that the company is planning to install a new production line which will handle only special orders since, as he sees the situation, the enterprise management's objective is to enlarge the technological chain.

Supervisor training at the Orix production unit, where the party's mass organizations are also established, is another concern that is not being overlooked; each year, several Angolan workers are given specialized training there.

To prove that point, it suffices to note that 75 percent of the workers are highly skilled for the type of jobs they do in the factory.

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CSO: 3442/320

ANGOLA

ARTILLERY SPECIALISTS END TRAINING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 May 85 p 3

[Text] The fourth training course for fire and fire control platoon leaders, which had been given in Luanda and which had been prepared in the township of Viana, at the field artillery school, ended Saturday with a ceremony held at the Club of the Viana Regiment, presided over by Capt Antonio Farelo dos Santos, chief of staff, Field Artillery Directorate, accompanied by officers from the DAT [Field Artillery Directorate], the school, and Cuban internationalist military advisors.

The course lasted about 3 months and was attended by almost 50 trainees who were being instructed in the special skills they would need as fire and fire control platoon leaders for the 82-mm batteries of the light brigades. The trainees also were taught subjects having to do with their specialty, such as political training, military disciplinary regulations, military topography, tactical training, technical training, special training and artillery firing, ending with maneuvers featuring live combat firing.

With the end of this course, the trainees will be assigned to the various minor artillery units; their work will mainly involve action against the bands of UNITA until they have been completely wiped out.

The new specialists were given warrant officer certificates and others were immediately promoted to higher rank, especially 2nd and 1st lieutenant.

On this occasion, one of the graduates, in the name of his fellow trainees, read the pledge of honor in which they promised among other things to close ranks around the MPLA-Labor Party and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the commander-in-chief of the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola].

They also pledged to use the knowledge they were given to redouble their discipline and vigilance since these are the basic requirements for a constant increase in the fighting and defensive capacity, a high level of loyalty to the party and the people, profound hatred of the country's domestic and foreign enemies, along with a pledge without reservation to fight for the oppressed peoples of the world, particularly those of southern Africa.

The ceremony was closed by Capt Antonio Farelo dos Santos, chief of staff, DAT, who delivered a speech in which he stressed the importance of this training course for the armed forces and especially for ground forces, adding that the course was given "in compliance with the order issued by the chief of the FAPLA general staff to complete the staffing of the 82-mm battery of the light brigades which are in action against the bands of UNITA."

"In conclusion," he said, "I want to wish you, the graduates, success in your difficult but honorable mission in the certainty that you will use your knowledge in practice in an effort to fight without truce against the enemies of our revolution."

Artillerymen Talk to Reporters

Mizalague Jacob Francisco said that "the course turned out the way we had hoped, in other words, it met our expectations and it was crowned with success. There was good understanding between the instructors and the trainees."

"The job which I will soon have will be nothing new for me because, even before I attended this course, I already had some knowledge on this subject and I think that the course enabled me to perfect my knowledge so that I may use it in practice."

Manuel Francisco, a 2nd lieutenant and instructor at the school, noted that the course turned out rather well in spite of some difficulties which however were resolved to the extent possible.

"The trainees complied with military disciplinary regulations and that helped promote good relations the instructors and the trainees."

First Lt Florentino Pinto said: "The course went well in spite of the fact that we had rather little time available considering the urgent requirements of the various subunits; but I think that the knowledge we acquired will enable us to make a tremendous contribution to our daily duty performance and to carry out the task we have been given, that is to say, to fight without truce against the bandits of UNITA until they have been wiped out completely."

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CSO: 3442/323

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

OIL OUTPUT INCREASE--The output of FINA[expansion unknown]/Sonangol [National Fuels Company]-Texaco Association went up 25,798.6 metric tons compared to 1983, according to a recently published report from that oil company. This increase is due to the success in most of the development wells and the entry into operation, during the last quarter of the year, of the Pangala compressor station which made it possible to raise the output level of certain wells with the help of the "gas-lift" system. The renewal of the motor pool including vehicles assigned to operations in the Basin of the Congo, with the entry into service of 70 new vehicles starting in March, made it possible to implement better supervision of producing wells and the equipment in the respective fields; this also contributed to the output increase. According to the report, the total number of workers included in training programs in 1984 was 454, in other words, 154 more than the year before. During 1984 likewise, 1,366,869 metric tons of crude petroleum were refined, in other words, 5.8 percent more than in 1983. In an effort to eliminate or reduce imports of certain refined products and to handle the foreseeable increase in consumption on the domestic market, the company at the beginning of 1984 submitted a proposal to the government for the increase in the output to a figure of 2 million tons per year. If the project is approved, it will be budgeted at about 2,500 million kuanzas and it will take 2-1/2 years to complete, according to the report. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 May 85 p 3] 5058

PROVINCIAL AUTHORITY MEETING--The provincial commissariat of South Lunda recently gathered for its 16th regular meeting under the leadership of its commissioner, Luis Paulo Dokui de Castro, to analyze and to discuss the points on the agenda. The meeting participants approved the minutes of the 15th regular meeting without amendment; they recorded some failures to carry out the decisions that emerged from the 15th regular meeting, in which connection punishment had to be applied to the violators. The session also took up matters relating to the plan for the execution of various work projects in honor of the anniversary of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola, as well as the execution of various other activities, such as water supply for municipal seats and some villages in honor of the Second Party Congress. The meeting also took up the question of management personnel assignment in some enterprises; the participants analyzed the proposals for the renting of the complexes of the AUP [Production Unit Groups] of Pelengue and of the bird house to private individuals for their reactivation. A report was also presented

on the work done by the party-government delegation that recently went to Luanda. Finally, all those present were briefed on the political-military situation which still prevails in the province. In closing the meeting, the provincial commissioner thanked all those present for the active way in which they participated in the debates during the meeting. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 May 85 p 3] 5058

DIAMOND MINES BEING REACTIVATED--London--MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Secretary for the Production Sector Santana Andre Pitra "Petroff" yesterday announced in London the imminent opening of the Cafunfo diamond mine and the Kassinga iron mine which had been the targets of attacks carried out and directed by South Africa with a view to destabilizing the economy of the RPA [Angolan People's Republic]. The Party Central Committee member, who spoke at a press conference held in the British capital, said that security measures have been taken in order to guarantee the full operation of the country's economic structure, on the one hand, and to ensure the defense of Angolan sovereignty on the other hand. "It is necessary to create the material foundations while fighting at the same time wherever we can guarantee production, wherever production is better, because then we would be able to create the conditions for production," he said. He said that the government is studying the possibility of operating the Mocamedes railroad branch line and to create facilities for iron mining in the province of North Kwanza. Commenting on Angola's future membership in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the Central Committee secretary for production indicated that this issue had not been studied by the Angolan government. He admitted however that, as a result of its joining the Lome Convention, the RPA could get a large volume of aid for its economic development. "We want to create a new type of society, however taking into account the specific conditions of our country and our continent," he said; on the other hand, he revealed the existence of prospects of an increase in economic relations between the RPA and Great Britain starting with the next 5-year term. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 May 85 p 1] 5058

UNITA CLAIMS SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS--UNITA announced yesterday that it killed 161 Angolan government soldiers and seven Cuban advisers in operations carried out from 13 May to 16 May. A communique from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, released at the Jamba Central Base, also stated that an MI-25 helicopter was also destroyed at Vissati Air Base in Cuando-Cubango Province. The UNITA communique also said 325 different weapons were captured from the enemy and 16 cars and a locomotive were destroyed in operations in which the guerrilla organization counted 11 dead, 13 injured, three missing and 5 weapons lost. Among the operations fielded by UNITA, successful attacks on the 70th Brigade's 1st Battalion 21 km southeast of Quixima in Zaire Province, the Chilunge border station in Lunda Province, a supply column of the 17th Brigade on the Malange-Duque de Braganca highway in Malange Province and another military column on the Chitembo-Mumbue road in Bie Province, were notable. The UNITA communique added that Jonas Savimbi's guerrillas also destroyed a battalion of Angolan border troops stationed at Namakunde in Cunene Province. [Text] [Lisbon A TRADE in Portuguese 21 May 85 p 11] 8844

BOATS, PLANES ORDERED FROM SPAIN--The People's Republic of Angola ordered 37 boats of various sizes, 8 of which are due shortly in Angola, from El Ferrol, Vigo, Helva and Asturias shipyards in Spain. The 8 boats, 26 meters long and weighing 135 metric tons, will be transported by the builder, the Joint Hispano-Angolan Company, to Angola to begin service in Angolan waters. The cost of each fishing vessel is \$950,000 (about 160,000 contos). Meanwhile, the Banco Exterior de Espana earmarked \$2.8 million for the sale of eight Aviocar C-212 aircraft to the People's Republic of Angola. A letter of intent for this sale was signed in January by the Angolan government and Construcciones Aeronauticas. [Excerpt] [Lisbon A TRADE in Portuguese 21 May 85 p 9] 8844

CSO: 3442/308

ETHIOPIA

ETHIOPIAN, CZECHOSLOVAK YOUTH AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Jun 85 p 6

[Text]

The leader of the Czechoslovak youth delegation said that the Ethiopian revolution has in the past ten years of struggle and victory enabled the youth to organize and carry out their international duties.

Comrade Ivan Lipavski, Second Secretary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Association, made the statement in a press conference he gave yesterday at the REYA Central Committee office at the end of his working tour to Socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade Lipavski, who leads a three-member youth delegation, stated that REYA, in addition to enabling the youth to live up to expectations by organizing them, has greatly contributed towards strengthening its relations with friendly youth associations of socialist countries in general and Czechoslovakia in particular.

He expressed confidence that REYA will be better prepared to carry out

its national and international responsibilities as a result of the guidance it receives from the WPE.

The festivals launched at various levels are clear testimonies of the satisfactory preparations REYA has made in connection with the marking of the International Youth Year (IYY) and the international youth festival to be held soon in Moscow, noted Comrade Lipavski, adding that his delegation had gathered a broader knowledge of REYA that would enhance cooperation between the two youth associations.

The two friendly associations have exchanged emblems, besides signing bilateral agreements to implement jointly the international principles of their associations.

Comrade Zenebe Bizuneh, member of the Executive Committee of REYA, and Comrade Lipavski signed the agreement yesterday on behalf of their respective organizations. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/561

ETHIOPIA

ETA LAUNCHES SIXTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Jun 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Makonnen Haile]

[Text]

The Ethiopian Telecommunications Authority (ETA) has launched its sixth 316-million birr development programme, which will be realized by 1990, it was announced here yesterday.

Addressing a press conference at ETA headquarters, Comrade Seyoum Gebre Christos, manager of Engineering Department, said the on-going programme will enable to raise the capacity of existing telephone exchange from 123,000 to 190,000 by the end of the development period. He explained that part of the programme also includes the setting up of 200 public telecommunication stations in rural parts of the country, namely, around business centres, health stations, rehabilitation and administrative centres.

Comrade Seyoum said the sixth programme aims at establishing efficient telecommunication services so as to cope with the nation's growing socio-economic development activities. He noted that telecommunication plays a decisive role in the economic development and progress of a country. In addition, telecommunication helps to pro-

mote international relations and understanding and the preservation of world peace.

According to Comrade Seyoum, the sixth development programme will be financed by long-term loans and funds to be raised locally by the ETA itself, the latter's share amounting to 100 million birr. The remaining 68 per cent will be provided by the World Bank, the African Development Bank as well as the Governments of Italy and Sweden. The interest-free World Bank loan will be repaid in 50 years with a ten-year grace period.

The sixth telecommunications development programme has been drawn up with a view to satisfying the ever-growing demand for telecommunication services in keeping with ETA's financial ability and the nation's development plan. The programme has also taken into consideration the Ten-year Perspective Plan as well as the African Transport and Communication Decade, with particular emphasis on expansion of telecommunication services in rural areas.

The programme, by the time it is realized, will enable 95 per cent of telephone subscribers in the country to use automatic dialling. The sixth programme equally aims at modernizing the nation-wide telephone network, and measures will be taken to raise the efficiency of telephone links between towns. The traffic load now hampering quick communication on the microwave line linking urban areas will be improved and eventually removed.

One of the objectives of the programme calls for the installation of a new microwave station to improve the telephone link between Ethiopia and Djibouti. It is also planned to build a modern satellite earth station to facilitate telephone and telex traffic with the outside world. In order to satisfy the demand of telex subscribers, the existing exchange will be further expanded. Again, to improve and facilitate the international telephone traffic, it is planned to install a computerized telephone exchange, whereby the subscri-

bers can make direct calls by means of automatic dialling.

About 50 per cent of the existing telephones in the country are found in Addis Ababa. A number of towns now using manual exchange will switch over to automatic exchange during the sixth development programme. These include Debre Berhan, Debre Markos, Nekemte, Mettu, Assefa, Goba, Dekemhare and Arba Minch.

It is also known that some of the problems facing the ETA in providing satisfactory services to its customers and the officials, could be solved within the framework of the programme. Also taking part in the press conference was Comrade Bekele Kebede, manager of Operations Department, who elaborated on the various constraints felt by both ETA and its customers. He said the ETA is prepared at all times to make its services available to a wider section of the population but indicated that this will take time to achieve.

ETHIOPIA

DIRECTIVES ON PROMOTING VILLAGIZATION SCHEME REPORTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

HARAR (ENA) — Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE), Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, yesterday gave directives to create conditions conducive to promote the villagisation scheme intended to transform the lives of peasant farmers in Hararghe region.

Peasants' villages are being established in Habro, Chercher, Garamuleta and Harar-Zuria provinces to bring together thousands of peasant farmers and organize them through *kebele* associations, service and producers' co-operatives so as to help them improve their standard of living, open clinics and schools and run their own social services in line with the directives of the WPE and the Revolutionary Government.

The working tour Comrade Mengistu has been undertaking in Hararghe

region accompanied by a high-level team of party and government officials is aimed at strengthening the organizational set up of peasant farmers in the region to enhance their productivity and improve their livelihood.

During his inspection of the villagisation scheme in the provinces, Comrade Mengistu was accorded warm welcome by thousands of singing and dancing people.

As part of his inspection tour of Hararghe region, Comrade Mengistu flew over and watched the enormous terracing programme being undertaken in Wobera province.

In a village in Addis Alem locality in Gelemso district of Habro province, Comrade Mengistu visited a new primary school, a flour mill, a new clinic and a newly completed feeder road within the village. He also visited the peasants association in village 5 within the same district which is running a thriving service co-operative with a capital of nearly 160,000 birr.

ETHIOPIA

SOCIALIST VILLAGIZATION PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Jun 85 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

The villagization programme currently under way in many parts of our country has been found out to be an essential undertaking to overcome problems created by the drought and build rural infrastructures to realize long-term national development objectives.

At a time when land and all natural resources have become the collective property of the Ethiopian people, rural development can only be promoted through the establishment of peasants producers' cooperatives. Experience has shown that agricultural backwardness can only be overcome when peasants come out of their previous scattered and isolated economic life and pool together their resources to undertake joint development activities.

Revolutionary Ethiopia is presently implementing a vigorous rehabilitation campaign to create the necessary conditions for drought-affected compatriots to lead a normal and more productive life. In this nationwide mobilization of great significance, people from all sections of society are playing an increasingly dynamic role. The rehabilitation programme will no doubt prove beneficial to the drought-affected compatriots as they are being organized in such a way as to enable them to build a new life in the spirit of co-operation and collective well-being.

The absence of effective organization and sense of solidarity in the past in the face of natural and man-made disasters had contributed to the exacerbation of the problem of drought and

famine that came in its wake. As the experience acquired during the rehabilitation drive of the last few months indicates, people are less susceptible to natural calamities if they come together and muster their potentialities to tackle common problems.

The villagization programmes so far implemented in the administrative regions of Bale, Arsi, Kaffa, Illubabor and Hararghe — to name but a few — have confirmed the correctness of the directives given by the Workers Party of Ethiopia, according to which tangible progress can only be made in rural development endeavours through socialist villagization.

Indeed, the nation's rural development drive can fully attain the desired target only when the peasant masses live and work together. It would be unrealistic to think about the possibility of providing rural community services to each peasant household separately.

The villagization programme has clearly shown the possibility of creating favourable conditions to build social infrastructures such as schools and clinics and the installation of water service systems. Moreover, the peasants themselves can undertake development activities such as the construction of feeder roads, the building of water reservoirs and small-scale irrigation systems when they live and work together.

Ethiopia has a sizable nomadic population in the arid eastern and north-eastern areas. The nomads spend most of their time travelling long distances in search of water and pasture for their cattle. Under such conditions, it would be extremely difficult to integrate these people into rural development schemes. It is with the purpose of improving the livelihood of nomads and help them start a sedentary life that the revolutionary leadership has launched villagization programmes in various regions.

During the recent visit to Hararghe by top-level Party and government officials led by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam,

it has been made clear that the villagization programme will not only accelerate rural development but is also the best approach to creating situations conducive to meeting the basic needs of the rural population. It is also believed that further development activities in Hararghe can be promoted by harnessing the waters of the Wabe-Shebelle, Awash and other smaller rivers.

The programme of socialist villagization is an inseparable aspect of the rehabilitation drive and as such will continue to be implemented in a consistent manner. The deployment of students, teachers and employees of higher institutions of learning to the rehabilitation localities will undoubtedly help promote villagization in a still more vigorous and organized way.

CSO: 3400/561

19 July 1985

ETHIOPIA

ALEMAYA COLLEGE BECOMES UNIVERSITY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 May 85 pp 1, 5

[Text]

DIRE DAWA (ENA) — Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam told students and teachers of the Alemaya Agricultural College in Hararghe region that the level of the college had become an instrument of university education in the country to speed up plans for socio-economic development, especially to boost agricultural production, research and training in order to advance science and technology.

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, yesterday gave directives that Alemaya Agricultural College, the oldest of the faculties of the Addis Ababa University, be transformed to a university of agriculture. He gave the directives after inspecting the various facilities of the college and confirming that the college fulfills the criteria to be a university.

The college becomes the first university of agriculture in the country. The university was named the Alemaya Agricultural University and will

start its university functions during the next academic year, according to the directives given by Comrade Mengistu.

The Agricultural university will operate autonomously under the Commission for Higher Education and will be administered by a president and three vice-presidents.

The three vice-presidents will be academic vice-president, vice-president of research and extension and vice-president of administration and development. There will be four faculties and two divisions. They are the Faculty of Agricultural Economy, Faculty of Rural Development, Faculty of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, and Faculty of Livestock and Plant Breeding, as well as divisions of natural and social sciences administered under the academic vice-president.

Various sections will be created in the future under the different faculties and the curriculum will be devised in line with the manpower needs of the country.

The objectives of the university are to train students in various agricultural fields, conduct research and experiments to analyse the requirements of the country and introduce and popularise the results obtained as well as organise a short-term training courses in agricultural fields and disseminate new farming methods, and seek ways of enhancing the scientific and technological transformation of the country.

Besides serving as a core in agricultural education the university will comprise training, research and agricultural extension services in cooperation with development-oriented institutions in the country.

The General Secretary gave the directives for the allocation of the necessary budget and other facilities for the efficient function of the new university.

Comrade Mengistu was briefed on the long and short-term training courses of the University. The long term plan of the University is to train individuals for bachelors, masterate and doctrate courses while the immediate

plan includes training next year of 1,050 students in bachelor and othersin post-graduate studies. The college which has grown into a full-fledged university, besides the activities it has undertaken through the coordination of education and research, has established numerous research and training centres all over the country with the contributions rendered by the thousands of graduates of the Alemaya college which was established three decades ago.

At present the University has enrolled 1,325 students who will be majoring in livestock raising, crops and agricultural economy under pre and post graduate studies programmes, according to Dr. Abiye Kifle, President of the Addis Ababa University who briefed the Revolutionary Leader.

Pointing out the criteria that enabled the Alemaya College to grow into a university, Comrade Abiye Kifle said that the University had been making all the necessary contributions for bolstering agricultural output which is given priority by the Workers Party of Ethiopia and the Revolutionary Government.

CSO: 3400/561

ETHIOPIA

GDR DONATES GARAGE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Jun 85 pp 1, 5

[Text]

The Government of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) yesterday donated the IFA Garage valued at two million birr to the Agricultural Equipment and Technical Services Corporation within the Ministry of State Farm Development.

The garage located at the vicinity of Kebele 54 of Higher 19 in Addis Ababa was handed over to Comrade Hailu Sabsibe, General Manager of the Agricultural Equipment and Technical Services Corporation, by Comrade Marks, Acting Commercial Counsellor of the GDR Embassy in Revolutionary Ethiopia.

The IFA-service workshop which was granted to the Ministry yesterday includes one IFA workshop truck, one IFA truck, one IFA workshop trailer, one fork-lift truck, one pick-up car, one motor cycle, as well as machineries, equipment, tools and spareparts.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Hailu recalled that a decision was made and an agreement reached to handover the IFA Garage to the Ethio-

pian government in accordance with the 7th Ethio-GDR Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Comrade Hailu further stated that the workshop would serve as training centre to overcome the shortage of skilled manpower within the Ministry of State Farms Development.

Comrade Hailu expressed gratitude to the government of the GDR for the donation. Comrade Marks said on his part that the garage will serve as a training centre for the trainees specializing in mechanics and those deployed in the career of repair and renovation of tractors, combiners and other agricultural equipment. He also noted that the Free German Youth Brigade of GDR coming here on an assignment will be in the training programme within the workshop.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Hambissa Wakwaya, Vice Minister of the State Farms Development, and Comrade Puffky — Charge d'affaire of the Embassy of the GDR in Revolutionary Ethiopia.

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

DIRE DAWA IMPROVEMENTS--Dire Dawa (ENA)--The overall Urban Dwellers' Association of Dire-Dawa town constructed different service rendering organizations at a cost of 982,000 birr which are already operational. The association constructed a 211-km-long gravel road linking two kebeles in the town, a silo that could accommodate 40,000 quintals of grain, and 40 low cost houses. The facilities were inaugurated by Comrade Kassaye Aragaw, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Hararghe region. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Jun 85 p 1]

ASELISO DEVELOPMENT--Dire Dawa (ENA)--Members of the Aseliso kebele Peasants' Association in Dire Wawa-Issa-Gurgura province of Hararghe region are carrying out commendable development activities, especially by cultivating more arable land. The peasants, who used to farm individual plots in isolated areas, have come today together and are settled in areas suitable for agricultural development. They are developing various crops over 200 hectares of land. The 420 families, the first group in the province to come under one village, have constructed over 300 dwelling units while over 1,000 adults are regularly attending literacy classes. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Jun 85 p 1]

SENTO COFFEE PLANTATION--Agaro (ENA)--The Sento Coffee Plantation in Limu Kossa district, Kaffa region, is making substantial improvements in coffee production. The coffee agricultural development unit in the area is replacing rapidly disease-prone and low-yielding varieties with new seedlings. Already the unit has been able to produce four quintals per hectare and this is expected to increase to eight quintals per hectare in the long-run. In addition to developing 612 hectares by stumping the old plantation, the unit plans to replace with totally new seedlings the old coffee trees planted on 150 hectares. In order to implement the project, the unit has already produced 618,582 improved coffee seedlings as well as 60,000 tree-seedlings that would serve as canopies. A total of 233,440 holes have been dug for the realisation of the extensive plantation scheme aimed at producing quality coffee in large quantities in order to bolster the national economy. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Jun 85 p 5]

UNIVERSITY COOPERATION--A cooperation agreement providing for launching joint research projects and exchange of scientific and research documents by teachers of the Asmara University and the Wilhelm Pieck Unieck University in Rostock in the German Democratic Republic was signed this week in the GDR. This was stated by Comrade Dr Towlde-Berhan Gebre-Egziabher, President of the Asmara University, on his return here yesterday after signing three cooperation agreements and making a study tour in the GDR. The accord, based on the cultural and scientific agreement between the two fraternal countries, will enable further exchange of views and experiences among teachers, technicians and administrative workers of the two countries. The two universities also agreed on the strengthening of cooperation in various fields including man-power training and exchange of educational equipment and veteran teaching staff. Comrade Dr Towlde-Berhan said that the GDR side agreed to provide the Asmara University with educational equipment worth 250,000 marks. He pointed out that he had met and discussed with senior officials of other universities and research institutions during his working visit in Italy, Sweden and Britain. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Jun 85 p 1]

ARSSI TREE PLANTING--Assela (ENA)--Over 11 million different tree seedlings have been prepared to be planted during the coming rainy season in Arssi region by the Natural Resources Development and Conservation Department of the South-Eastern Zone Agricultural Development Office. Of the total, 3,897,000 seedlings will be planted on 975 hectares to develop state forests while the remaining will be planted in peasants' association localities on 1,667 hectares. Comrade Sileshi Mengesha, member of the CC of WPE and First secretary of the WPE Committee of Arssi region, recently visited nurseries in Chilalo province and reminded the people in the area to work hard in order to cover with greenery the deforested areas in line with the directives given by the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE to take maximum care for natural resources. There are 123 nurseries for seedlings in the region. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Jun 85 p 5]

YOUTH FESTIVALS CONDUCTED--Youth festivals organised in connection with the observance of the International Youth Year (IYY) and the International Youth Festival soon to be held in Moscow are being staged in several major towns throughout the country. These festivals reflect the role of youth in the anti-imperialist struggle, the advancement of the cause of peace and the active participation of youth in development activities and in the maintenance of International Youth Solidarity. They were presented through drama performances, acrobatic displays, literary contest and sports competitions. Parades were held by youth in Nazareth town, Yerer-Kereyu province in Shoa region, Goba town, Bale region, and Mettu town, Illubabor region, over the weekend. The youth festival in Goba was opened by Comrade Gezahegn Workie, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Bale region, while those of Nazareth and Mettu were inaugurated by Comrade Abebe Belaineh, member of the CC of the WPE and Chief Administrator of Shoa region, and Comrade Zelalem Wakeyo, member of the WPE Committee and Head of Ideological Affairs of Illubabor region respectively. (ENA) [Text] Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Jun 85 p 1]

19 July 1985

ULA GORA-MINARE-SHINO ROAD--Enchenie (ENA)--A 51-km road constructed at a cost of over 1,235,000 birr through the joint efforts of the inhabitants of Metta Robe district, Shoa region, and the government was opened to traffic Saturday. The newly constructed gravel road from Ula Gora to Minera and Shino was inaugurated by Comrade Debela Dinsa, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Shoa region. Comrade Debela said on the occasion that the newly constructed road would greatly minimize the transportation problem of the inhabitants of the area and is a testimony to the fact that nothing can hamper the united efforts of the broad masses from carrying out any development activities. Comrade Debela spoke about the significance of modern transportation system to the overall socio-economic progress and thanked those who made immense contributions to the construction of the road. The road was constructed at a cost of 1,235,384 birr which otherwise would have cost 2,800,000 birr had it not been for the devoted and dedicated efforts of the employees and experts of the Ethiopian transport and Construction Authority and local inhabitants. On the occasion, the inhabitants of the district donated 1,000 birr in aid of drought victims, which was handed over to Comrade Abebe Belayneh, member of the CC of the WPE and Chief Administrator of Shoa region. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 May 85 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 3400/561

GHANA

STUDENT UNION BACKS ANC, URGES ACTIVE U.S. ROLE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Jun 85 pp 1, 4

[Text]

THE National Union of Ghana Students (NUGS) has appealed to the United States to put an end to its present accommodationist attitude and adopt a more concrete programme to bring about the collapse of the apartheid system.

In an address welcoming Mr Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress (ANC), to the University of Ghana, Legon, on Sunday, the NUGS expressed its admiration and support for the stand taken by the ANC in its struggle against inhumanities, indignities and the atrocities being perpetrated by the apartheid regime.

The NUGS advised the ANC and the people of South Africa not to be deterred by the arduous and herculean nature of their fight for freedom and to take consolation from the fact that freedom is invaluable and can only be obtained at a great cost.

The Students Union commended the historic struggle of the black majority of South Africa and hoped that the indomitable and relentless fighting spirit of the founding fathers of the ANC like Nelson Mandela, will spur the people on to victory.

In a similar message, the Legon branch of the Committee Against Apartheid expressed its solidarity with "Umkhomto We Sizwe", the armed wing of the ANC.

The Committee expressed admiration for the success with which "Umkhomto We Sizwe" has managed to live up to nerve point, dealing blows of revolution and liberation within South Africa in view of Pretoria's military superiority and military manoeuvres within the sub-region.

The Committee condemned the blatant disregard and violation of the UN's resolution for peace and violation of the arms embargo by the United States and other Western countries and pointed out that the alternative to the "Lip service" to the South Africa problem is a liberation war.

It therefore called on the world community to join hands and resources to support "Umkhomto We Sizwe" in its decisive battle with the nuclear-powered apartheid war machine.

CSO: 3400/535

GHANA

RODRIGUEZ EXPLAINS STUDENT ROLE IN CUBA

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 10 Jun 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by Frank Otchere]

[Text] Ghanaian school children currently studying in Cuba are doing remarkably well in their various courses.

Indeed, some of them are outshining their Cuban counterparts, Mr Nicolas Rodriguez, Cuba Ambassador to Ghana, has disclosed.

Speaking in an interview here at the weekend, Mr Rodriguez described as "totally untrue" the allegations that the students were undertaking laborious jobs especially on sugar-cane plantations.

He explained that the Ghanaian students, like their Cuban counterparts, undertake as a normal routine, food collection, gardening, cultural and sporting activities in addition to their academic work.

This work and study system being offered Cuban and Ghanaian students is designed to develop the youth and mould them into hard working, responsible and patriotic citizens, the Ambassador said.

Mr Rodriguez said 144 more Ghanaian pupils were expected to join their 608 colleagues on Isle of the Youth in August this year.

Mr Rodriguez who had earlier paid a courtesy call on the Ashanti Regional Secretary, Mr W.H. Yeboah, also visited the University of Science and Technology where he emphasised the need for universities in the Third World to share experiences and adopt a common approach at solving problems.

CSO: 3400/539

GHANA

JOINT ANC COMMUNIQUE ISSUED, ANC TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Jun 85 pp 1, 4/5

[Article by Kodjo Atsu]

[Text]

TO further strengthen its support for and the relations between Ghana and the African National Congress (ANC), the PNDC has agreed to a request by the ANC to establish a diplomatic mission in Accra.

The PNDC has also reaffirmed its unflinching support and its readiness to offer all possible material and other assistance within its resources to the ANC.

These were contained in a joint communique issued at the end of a week's visit to Ghana by an ANC delegation led by its President, Mr Oliver Tambo.

The delegation was in the country from May 29 to June 5, 1985 at the invitation of the PNDC. It held discussions with members of government, including the PNDC Chairman, Flt-Lt. J. J. Rawlings.

According to the communique, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the united mass action aimed at making apartheid South Africa ungovernable, and also realised that as a result of this mass action and the intensified armed struggle, the Pretoria regime was becoming progressively vulnerable, adding that victory over apartheid was now inevitable if not imminent.

It said however that the two sides still emphasised the need for further intensification of the armed struggle to liberate not only South Africa, but also Namibia, "from the clutches of the most barbarous

and callous regime in history".

To this end, the communique said, the PNDC and the ANC called on all member states of the OAU to meet in full their contributions to the OAU Fund for Liberation.

The communique further indicated that the two sides noted with satisfaction the world-wide opposition against apartheid as manifested in demonstrations by various mass organisations and legislative action by elected officials particularly in the USA and Europe.

It also noted the growing opposition to the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement and the mounting support for the struggle for majority rule in South Africa.

According to the communique, the two sides however agreed that these developments were not enough and should therefore be backed by the imposition of total and complete economic sanctions against South Africa.

In that direction, the communique said, they called on members of the UN Security Council, particularly the USA, the United Kingdom and France to vote positively for the introduction of mandatory sanctions against South Africa at the forthcoming Security Council meeting on southern Africa.

On Namibia, the communique is quoted as saying that the two sides deplored the latest attempt

by apartheid South Africa to set up a "puppet regime" in that territory.

The communique said the two sides therefore noted with satisfaction that the move had been rejected by the international community as completely null and void.

It said they reaffirmed the view that the UN Security Council Resolution 435 offers the only secure basis for the settlement of the Namibian issue.

The communique also pointed out that the ANC delegation's discussions with members of government centred on international issues, with particular reference to the current situation in southern Africa and the role of the OAU Liberation Committee, currently headed by Ghana, in the struggle for the independence of Namibia and the elimination of apartheid in South Africa.

The communique also said the ANC leader briefed the Ghanaian side on the recent spate of violence and brutalities perpetrated by the Botha regime against innocent and unarmed Black in South Africa.

The two sides therefore agreed that "apartheid was a heinous crime against humanity and that there could be no just and lasting peace in the region until the system is totally eradicated and replaced by a united non-racial and democratic society," the communique added.

CSO: 3400/536

GHANA

ANC'S TAMBO DEPARTS, ASSESSES TRIP

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Jun 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Kodjo Atsu]

[Text]

THE President of the African National Congress (ANC), Mr Oliver Tambo, yesterday flew back to his base in Lusaka, Zambia after a week's visit to the country.

He was accompanied by two other ANC members and two special assistants.

In a pre-departure interview, Mr Tambo told newsmen that his visit which was in connection with the sixth anniversary celebrations of the June 4 Uprising, gave his delegation an opportunity to see a high level of commitment and support of Ghanaians in the African liberation struggle.

He said, "we will go back feeling that Ghana will continue to support us in the struggle," adding that throughout the celebrations, one message was clear; that Ghanaians would continue to contribute to the African liberation struggle.

The ANC leader noted that the experience of his entourage in Ghana, has revealed to them the quality of leadership in the PNDC, observing that such leadership can return Ghana to its past glory as the fore-runner in the

African liberation struggle.

On Nelson Mandela, Mr Tambo said the ANC will continue to fight for his release, but "this will not be on any condition but we are still confident that the Botha regime will find it necessary to release him."

Mr Tambo was grateful to the PNDC and the people of Ghana for the hearty welcome and warm reception given the delegation, which he said, further demonstrates Ghana's support for them in their struggle.

"We are encouraged to go back and ensure that this support is effectively used to strengthen the liberation struggle."

He urged Ghanaians to unite so that they could succeed in their Economic Recovery Programme (ERP).

The ANC delegation was seen off by Captain Kojo Tsikata (rtd), Special Adviser to the PNDC and Dr Obed Asamoah, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Meanwhile, Mrs Aanaa Enin, member of the PNDC, has left Accra for a two-week visit to the German Democratic Republic (GDR), at the invitation of the GDR Friendship International League.

GHANA

JUNE FOURTH MOVEMENT CALLS FOR NEW POLITICAL SYSTEM

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Jun 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Joe Okyere]

[Text]

THE June Four Movement (JFM) has suggested to the government to evolve a political system which will reflect genuine democracy and true freedom to the people.

The suggestion was contained in the movement's working document copies of which had already been presented to the government for study.

Briefing the press on activities of the movement in Accra yesterday on the occasion of the sixth anniversary celebration of the June 4 Uprising, Mr Kweku Addo-Aikins, General Secretary of the JFM, said the movement's suggestion stemmed from the fact that both civilian and military regimes since independence which pledged genuine democracy and true freedom to the people juggled with that idea.

According to Mr Addo-Aikins, the movement notes that the June 4 Uprising of 1979 emerged as a spontaneous reaction to the oppressive political arrangement of the time in the midst of lack of true democracy.

The movement described past political systems from independence to December 31, 1981 as a period

of governing patterns of alien institutions of Parliaments, elections and Political Parties whose manifestations were a social pattern in which individuals aggregated in unequal political relationships to struggle for privileges and advantages that kept away the masses from government.

In the movement's view, instability and underdevelopment in the country are the direct results of the practices of alien political systems.

With the advent of June 4 which paved way for the December 31 Revolution, the period has come for the reversal of all institutions of governance that tend to negate the attributes of true democracy, the movement said.

It called for the use of Ghana's own original communal way of life as a basis for the creation of a political system that will provide the democratic machinery for the people to get directly involved in government.

The movement called for the need for the creation of a positive revolutionary culture that will enable Ghanaians to see and vehemently reject foreign political systems as highly incompatible with the Ghanaian environment for a pattern that will fulfil the aspirations of the entire people from the roots and natural way of Ghanaian life.

GHANA

STRICT LAW ENFORCEMENT IN BAWKU AREA URGED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Iddrisu Seini]

[Text]

THE Chairman of the Civil Defence Organisation (CDO), Brigadier A. Tehn-Addy, has declared that the PNDC will strictly and rigidly enforce Laws 75 and 99 to bring about lasting peace and order in the Bawku area.

Speaking during a courtesy call on the Rawku-Naba, Nichizma Asigri, Brigadier Tehn-Addy said since the passing of the laws, especially Law 99 which vested all lands in the Rawku district in the government, attempts have been made by chiefs and elders, especially the Kussasi faction to undermine the smooth enforcement of the law.

According to a statement issued by the Public Relations Department of the Upper East Regional Administration, Brigadier Tehn-Addy said reports reaching the office of the CDO revealed that the chiefs and elders including some enlightened persons have started organising the people to contribute monies for the purchase of arms.

The chairman made it clear that it is illegal to purchase arms without authority and that this amounts to subversion and treason.

He said the government wants to see a lasting peace and harmony in the area and warned that anyone caught engaging in acts intended to undermine the smooth enforcement of Law 99 will face the full rigours of the law.

Brigadier Tehn-Addy asked the Rawku-Naba to mobilise his people and educate them on the need to live in peace and unity instead, pointing out that they

should get themselves actively involved in farming to increase food production.

Earlier at a meeting with some of the sub-chiefs and people, Brig. Tehn-Addy advised them to plough their resources and energies into productive ventures instead of engaging in litigation which tends to undermine the smooth administration of the country.

He said despite the efforts being made by the government to find a lasting solution to the conflict, some self-seeking people, are making attempts to thwart the good work of the government by causing confusion and violence.

He stressed that any attempt by anybody or group of people to cause confusion and violence will be resisted with counter violence.

Mr J. E. Sakyi, Upper East Regional Secretary, also advised them to submit their grievances on land allocation to his office through the district administration.

The Bawku-Naba assured Brig. Tehn-Addy and the Regional Secretary of his preparedness to co-operate with the government to bring about peace in the area.

CSO: 3400/534

GHANA

CHIEFS WARNED AGAINST RETARDING SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROWTH

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Jun 85 p 4

[Article by Albert Sam]

[Text]

THE Ashanti Regional Administration has warned destoolment contractors and other litigants who are retarding the socio-economic growth in some parts of the region through chieftaincy and land disputes to reassess themselves or the wrath of the people and the revolution will be visited upon them.

To this end, the administration has charged all CDRs, Village and Town Development Committees and other progressive organisations in the region to monitor activities in their localities and report all anti-people activities to the appropriate authorities for action.

Mr W. H. Yeboah, Ashanti Regional Secretary, gave the warning at a colourful durbar of chiefs and people held in honour of the Asantehene, Otumfuo Opoku Ware II, at Eassumeja Asantemanso at the weekend.

Describing this warning as the last to destoolment contractors and other litigants in the region, Mr

Yeboah said he would not allow divisive tendencies to disrupt the genuine efforts being made by progressive people in the society towards accelerated rural development.

Otumfuo Opoku Ware commended the people of Eassumeja Asantemanso for the peace, unity and understanding prevailing in the area which he said have contributed in no small way towards the rapid development of the area.

The Asantehene therefore expressed the hope that the message of togetherness and progress which is the theme for the Golden Jubilee celebration would provide added momentum for the rapid development of the rural areas through self-help.

In his welcome address, the Eassumejahene, Nana Oduro Numapau II who is also the Omanhene of the area enumerated various projects which the people have and continue to provide themselves and called on all Ghanaians to assist in the development of rural areas.

GHANA

COMPANY PROFITS DESPITE LOW PRODUCTION LEVELS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Jun 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Mavis Quaicoe]

[Text]

THE Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation (GIHOC) has declared a profit of C116.7 million for 1984 as against a profit of C36.5 million for 1983, in spite of the constraints within which the corporation operated during the period.

Mr Myles Hagan, Executive Chairman of the corporation who announced this at a press briefing in Accra yesterday stated that provisional figure for corporate sales for 1984 was C840.9 million.

He said as a result of the corporation's poor financial position throughout 1984 as well as low level liquidity and the adjustments of the cedi, GIHOC was compelled to borrow heavily from the banks to finance its operations.

Finance charges alone, he said amounted to over C66 million, representing 7.9 per cent of corporate turnover and 57 per cent of the consolidated profit before tax.

The Executive Chairman noted that production levels were generally below budgeted targets due to inadequate raw materials and the power curtailment exercise during last year.

Mr Hagan said that these factors contributed to the low utilisation of plants in the various factories adding that the average production level for the year was about 20 per cent.

He however said that the Fibre Company at Kumasi, producers of jute bags was the only company which was able to utilise its plant at 47 per cent for 1984.

Reviewing the performance of the various companies of the corporation, Mr Hagan said the Vegetable Oil Mills Factory at Tamale operated on a limited amount of raw material because of serious liquidity problems and the high price of local groundnut.

The Footwear Factory, he said had to rely entirely on processing local raw rubber sheets and inadequate supplies of local artificial leather as a result of acute shortage of raw materials for nine months.

Mr Hagan also said that efforts were made to enter the export market by the initial shipment of 2,000 cartons of pineapple pieces to the Netherlands.

The Executive Chairman explained that out of the 24 companies only 15 contributed to the profit performance recorded stressing that a programme of re-organisation is underway to reduce the number of loss-making companies.

The re-organisation of the GIHOC Footwear, CADCO as well as the corporation's paper and printing, motors and refrigeration companies would help make their operations profitable this year.

From the above evidence, Mr Hagan stressed that there is therefore no doubt that the strength of GIHOC lies in the concept of group holding.

Mr Hagan finally assured the government of the new board of the corporation's commitment to pursue policies which would instil efficiency, accountability and productivity at all levels in the corporation to make it a major contributor to the success of the Economic Recovery Programme.

CSO: 3400/534

GHANA

BROADCASTS TO STRESS RURAL TOPICS

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 4 Jun 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Janet Carboo and Douglas Akwasi]

[Text]

THREE 50 kilowatt high frequency transmitters, to facilitate effective radio broadcasting to all parts of the country, were commissioned at a ceremony in Accra yesterday.

The transmitters themselves cost the Government 3.2 million dollars and the cedi component of C7.8 million.

Until yesterday, GBC had been operating on two 10-kilowatt transmitters without any stand-by.

Commissioning the transmitters, the PNDC Chairman, Filt-Lt Jerry John Rawlings, asked the GBC to break away from the past and direct most of its programmes to the education, entertainment and information of the farmers and "our brothers and sisters in the rural areas.

"It is one thing having new and powerful transmitters and sophisticated modern equipment, and another thing, planning programmes in such a way that they can benefit the majority of the people in this country", the Chairman pointed out.

For instance, Filt-Lt Rawlings said, whenever a government project was commissioned, attention was often concentrated on its beauty, and the advanced technology that produced the project.

In addition to the unusual admiration he urged, "we should devise ways and means by which we can make the new project benefit the people whose toils and efforts went into procuring the foreign exchange involved."

He deplored the publicity of foreign events which had no bearing on national development, adding, "let us know about our own activities."

The leader of the Revolution stressed the importance of transmitting the truth, saying, "if you deny truth, you won't survive, you will degenerate. You will decline."

He said the media had always projected the positive side of events but failed to project wrongs done by the same people whose positive sides had been so much projected.

"It is very important for the majority of the people to know the scientific truth and understand the ongoing process," he said.

Flt-Lt Rawlings stressed that it was the press, radio and the print media which could educate the people on their values and virtues.

"The press, as the mouth-piece of the people, is in a position to direct the course of the revolution and this it can do by informing people of actual happenings and highlighting the trend of development," the Chairman said.

The Under-Secretary for Information, Mr Kofi Totobi Ouakyi, who chaired the function, said the mass media had wide capabilities, but the greatest disservice they could do to society would be to perpetrate psychic and moral violence on the people.

"This sort of violence is of the more subtle nature than physical brutality and is all the more dangerous because it rarely raises a protest, even from the victim", he noted.

The Director-General of GBC, Mr Fifi Hesse, announced that the next stage of the rehabilitation exercise would be the conversion of one of the television studios into colour at the cost of 1.9 million dollars.

He said old television transmitters in the country would also

undergo modernisation at the cost of 2.9 million dollars, to be borne by a Japanese grant.

Mr Kofi Hesse said with the new transmitters, he was confident that there would be fewer or no breaks in transmission.

The President of the African National Congress Mr Oliver Tambo currently visiting the country also spoke at the function which was also attended by PNDC members, Secretaries of State and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

CSO: 3400/538

19 July 1985

GHANA

RAWLINGS CALLS FOR OBJECTIVE PRESS REPORTING

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Jun 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text]

AS the mouth-piece of the people, the press is in the best position to direct the course of the revolution.

It can do this by informing the people of actual happenings in the country and highlighting the trend of development.

The press must also be objective in its reports and be consistent in its stand.

The Chairman of the PNDC, Flt.-Lt. Jerry John Rawlings, said this when he commissioned the three new 50 KW short-wave transmitters with four associated antennae systems at the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC) in Accra yesterday.

He told the GBC workers to use the new equipment to benefit the majority of the people in this country.

The GBC, Chairman Rawlings said, must break with the past and direct most of its programmes to the education, entertainment and information of the farmers and the people in the rural areas.

He stated that the biggest weapon in the revolution is communication and as such it is very important for the majority of the people to know the scientific truth and understand the on-going process.

It is the mass media which can educate our people on our values and virtues, Chairman Rawlings added.

The Leader of the Revolution said the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the GBC would only mean something to the people in the rural areas if from now on they can hear news about their farming activities and their cultural values discussed on the radio in their own languages.

Chairman Rawlings said the GBC should use the new transmitters it has acquired to give the people their cultural history and the past and present economic history of the country instead of devoting more time to the news of foreign leaders and unprofitable things.

Ghana, the Leader of the Revolution pointed out, has enough superiority in her cultural heritage and this should be portrayed for emulation.

The visiting African National Congress President, Mr Oliver Tambo, who was invited to speak on the same platform said the commissioning of the transmitters is not an exclusively Ghanaian thing because the dissemination of information to Ghanaians about what is happening in Africa and elsewhere would be beneficial to the people of South Africa.

He said the name of Flt. Lt. Rawlings is beginning to feature in conversations in South Africa as a leader who is bringing back Ghana into African affairs and the liberation struggle.

Mr Tambo said ANC is looking forward to hear the Voice of Radio Ghana in Cape Town where liberation fighters are engaged in a ferocious war for the total liberation of Africa.

The Director-General of the GBC, Mr Fifi Hesse, said the next project of the corporation after the successful completion of the transmitter project will be the Television Studio Colour Project, the contract for which has been signed since September last year.

The other project is the general Radio and Television Rehabilitation Programme which will be completed in two phases.

Mr Hesse said from July 1 this year, the GBC would be able to increase its daily transmissions significantly and also start the External Service of Radio Ghana for the West African Region on a limited scale.

The Director of Engineering, Mr T. N. L. Bonso-Bruce, said the installation of the transmitters started in October, 1984 and completed on schedule at the cost of \$3.294 million and C7.822 million which was provided by the PNDC.

CSO: 3400/538

GHANA

NEW CDR FORMED AT ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 14 Jun 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Joyce Nyele Nortey]

[Text]

THE Special Assistant to the Political Counsellor for the Economic Development of the CDRs, Mr Dan Abodakpi, yesterday inaugurated the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission's Committee for the Defence of the revolution and reminded cadres that the reconciliation policy of the Government did not signify a defeat of the aims of Revolution.

The policy, he explained, was to enable every Ghanaian to contribute his quota towards the consolidation of the gains of the December 31 process.

He called on the new executives to be dedicated and disciplined.

The Secretary of the Commission's CDR, Mr Samuel Akoto-Bamford, in his report, said the vigilance of the executives had led to the exposure of some fraudulent deals, irregularities and certain shortcomings at the commission. This had resulted in the retrieving of C86,200 owed the commission by individuals and institutions.

The commission's CDR, he said, realized C30,623 from the sale of vegetables and maize from its farm.

CSO: 3400/538

GHANA

TAWIAH EXPLAINS LEGALIZING ONLY ONE PRIVATE TRANSPORT UNION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Jun 85 p 8

[Article by E.G.K. Deletsa]

[Text]

THE government has explained why it recognised the Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU) of the TUC as the only legitimate private road transport union in the country.

Mr Ebo Tawiah, a member of the PNDC, stated in Accra yesterday that some transport owners other than members of the GPRTU in the recent past manipulated the question of income tax on transport owners to initiate crisis in the economy.

He said it was not until the leadership of the GPRTU came in to give transport operators the correct picture that an explosive situation was averted.

Mr Tawiah expressed concern over the activities of such groups and associations in the transport business who have again started to use the question of "who controls lorry parks" to create confusion.

He referred to the history of Chile under the regime of the late President Allende and said because some of the reforms opposed the exploitative interests of the

multi-nationals and their local agents, these interest groups used private road transport operators to paralyse that country's economy.

This step, he said, initiated the eventual overthrow of the government of Allende by the present regime of Pinochet.

"The account of the manipulation of the transport sector to overthrow a progressive regime in Chile clearly demonstrates the need for this sector of our economy to be in the hands of organisations and persons who derive their sustenance from the masses, and whose support for the current revolutionary process in Ghana cannot be questioned," the PNDC member emphasised.

The government, Mr Tawiah said, also believes that road transport is a very important element in the economic, social and political life of the country considering the thousands of different types of vehicles which ply the length and breadth of Ghana carrying thousands of passengers and huge tonnages of goods.

CSO: 3400/533

GHANA

WOMEN FORM COCOA REHABILITATION SQUADS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Isaac Asante]

[Text]

A "MOBISQUAD" comprising 60 women was inaugurated at Akyem Juaso, Eastern Region at the week-end.

The "mobisquad" is to mobilise other women in the town and surrounding areas to rehabilitate burnt cocoa farms.

Inaugurating the group, Mr E. N. O. Turkson, Chief Patron of the Mumuadu Cocoa Council under the National Mobilisation Committee (NMC) at Akyem Juaso commended the women for their initiative, foresight and support for government efforts to rehabilitate cocoa farms in the area.

Their initiative and foresight, the Chief Patron observed, has thrown a challenge not only to women in other areas of economic activity but also to men as a whole to redouble their efforts.

The Regional Liaison Officer of the NMC, Mr Mike Kofi Afflu who was present, disclosed that within two weeks of the formation of the women "mobisquad", the group had brushed 17 cocoa farms in the Mumuadu area alone.

The women, Mr Afflu stated have pledged to rub shoulders with their men counterparts so long as the cocoa rehabilitation exercise is still in progress.

The Regional Liaison Officer assured them that the Mumuadu Rural Bank will assist any group that will go into viable ventures like crop farming and live-stock breeding.

Mr Afflu later presented blankets donated by the Association for Sending Blankets to Africa (ASBA), a philanthropic organisation based in Japan, as an incentive to the group.

CSO: 3400/535

GHANA

FISHERMEN SERVICE CENTERS

Center Eliminates Middlemen

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Jun 85 p 6

[Article by J.W. Ocran]

[Text]

THE Central Regional Under-Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Emmanuel Amoah-Obu, has inaugurated a Service Centre at Abandze in the Central Region with a call on fishermen to register with the centre to enable them to get the necessary inputs to expand the fishing industry.

Addressing fishermen at Abandze, near Saltpond, Mr Amoah-Obu said such registration would go a long way to eliminate unscrupulous middlemen from whom they buy their inputs at exorbitant prices.

The Under-Secretary explained that power to the people means service to the people and the nation, adding that, "it is upon this strength that we have to embrace the Service Centre concept".

He reiterated that the Service Centres have been established by the Regional Administration as instruments for the economic development of towns and villages.

In his opening address, the chairman of the centre, Opanyin Kow Egya Acquah, appealed to the Central Regional Administration to provide the centre with fuel, lubricants and the necessary inputs regularly.

Opanyin Acquah also appealed to the Under-Secretary to consider the establishment of a storage facility in the town for the excess fish caught during the fishing season.

Contributing, the manager of the Biriwa Rural Bank, Mr J.N.K. Annan, assured the fishermen that the doors of the bank are always opened and that every assistance would be given them provided they will honour their bank obligations.

19 July 1985

Dollars Allocated for Imports

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Jun 85 p 8

[Text]

THE government has approved 180,000 dollars worth of licence to fishermen's service centres in the Western Region for the importation of fishing inputs.

Flt-Lt Samuel Cudjoe, a member of the National Monitoring Unit and officer responsible for the establishment of service centres in the country, disclosed this at a three-day seminar organised for executives and advisory boards of six fishermen's and copra selling centres in the Jomoro District at Half Assini.

Speaking on "Improving the Fishing industry: the role of fishermen's service centres and distribution of inputs and fuel," he explained that the centres were not political organs of the government but purely economic units to organise farmers and fishermen to benefit from the distribution of agricultural inputs.

Flt-Lt Cudjoe pointed out that the rapid increase in the population of the country demanded that the fishing industry should be improved to meet increasing fish demand.

He noted the high cost of petrol, spare parts and the short span of the outboard motor and hoped with the introduction of the inboard engine which uses diesel oil, fishermen would

be able to improve their living standards considerably.

Flt-Lt Cudjoe said two of the inboard fishing vessels presently in the region would be given to the Shamamand-Half-Assini Centres for experimental exercises.

He also said the government was considering demands for re-fuelling stations exclusively for fishermen.

Meanwhile, 13 fishermen service centres in the region are to share 30 Yamaha outboard motors allocated to the region.

The machines are to be collected by the various centres at Japan Motors in Accra.

Mr Joe Manlenze, Western Region Co-ordinator for the National Service Scheme and organiser for service centres, disclosed this at the seminar.

The chairman of the Half-Assini Copra Service Centre, Nana Ackah Anyimah II of Anlomatuape, appealed to the Ghana Export Promotion Company to release money for the payment of about two million cedis worth of copra credited from farmers.

He said the farmers had threatened to retrieve their copra from the centres — GNA.

CSO: 3400/537

GHANA

TIMBER INDUSTRY UNDERGOING RESTRUCTURING

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

A TIMBER Export Development Board (TEDB) and a Forest Products Inspection Bureau (FPIB) are to take over the functions of the Ghana Timber Marketing Board (GTMB), as part of the restructuring exercise of the Timber and Wood Products Industry.

The two separate institutions would share the dual role of the GTMB — the promotion, marketing and export of timber and wood products on one hand, and the supervision of their production and control of forest utilisation on the other, for effective functioning.

In an interview in Accra yesterday the Under-Secretary for Lands and Natural Resources, Mr F. Ohene-Kena, said the TEDB would among other

things, establish a marketing intelligence and statistics unit to analyse the units's findings and projection and disseminate them "frequently" and responsibly.

The TEDB would additionally establish and export market development information system with offices and agents in Europe and, ultimately, other key markets as required, and would also advertise Ghana's timber, especially the commercially unknown species, to the world market and promote their sale.

The FPIB, Mr Ohene Kena said, would control the number of timber mills and factories and their siting, and declare the species of timber that may be turned into finished or semi-finished products for export or use in Ghana or both.

CSO: 3400/533

GHANA

FARMERS TO BE GROUPED UNDER CROP ASSOCIATIONS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 Jun 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Peter Abban]

[Text]

THE newly-elected executive of the Ghana Federation of Agriculture Co-operatives (GAFACO-OPS) yesterday announced its intention to organize all farmers into specialized crop associations to produce enough food and industrial raw material.

It will also help in the marketing of farm produce at home and abroad, except cocoa, coffee and sheanuts.

Addressing the first steering committee meeting of GAFACO-OPS at the conference room of the Ministry of Rural Development and Co-operatives, Togbe Kwasi Sasraku II, national president of the federation said all the 10 crop associations would be organized as soon as possible to make it possible for the 1987 congress of the federation to be based on crop associations.

Mr Kofi Acquash-Harrison Secretary for Rural Development and Co-operatives, spoke on the crop associations, and said without them, the farmers would continue to incur losses as it happened last year.

He urged them to embrace the idea in order to improve their living standards.

Mr Acquash-Harrison advised the farmers to remain united and endeavour to raise the quality of leadership of the federation.

Mr Martin Appiah-Danquah, former secretary-general of the erstwhile United Ghana Farmers Council (UGFC), who has been appointed the new secretary-general of the GAFACO-OPS, disclosed that the federation would soon come out with a monthly paper, 'The Farmer' —GNA.

CSO: 3400/539

GHANA

AKOSOMBO DAM HAS DISASTROUS EFFECT ON TONGU DISTRICT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Jun 85 pp 3-4

[Article by Newton Amedofu]

[Text]

THE economic importance of a hydro-electric scheme in the life of a nation cannot be over-emphasized. It is even more essential and rewarding, if it dawns upon a Third World country like Ghana to have this kind of a multi-million-dollar development project to promote a rapid economic take-off for better living standards for its people.

In Ghana the electric power from the Akosombo hydro-electric project which has given impetus to Ghana's "enviable" industrial might, urban and rural electrification, abundant fresh water fish (the popular Akosombo fish) from the Volta Lake and viable vegetable and cereal cultivation on irrigated land around the lake are a few economic benefits derived from such a scheme.

However, if this same essential development project turns to be a health hazard and an economic deprivation to a section of the community, then it will not be out of place to sound the authorities concerned to take a prompt and serious action for ever-lasting solution.

Sword

One such community is the Tongu District on whose people's neck the Volta Dam can be said to hang like the sword of Damocles. For, the adverse effects of the Dam on the Tongu District are a phenomena which cannot be simply described in language.

Indeed, the hopes and expectations of the Tongus that the commissioning of the project in 1965 signalled the beginning of a modern life for Ghanaians, have gradually disappeared into a shadow world.

The truth is that today, 20 years after Akosombo, the happiness of the Tongus about it has turned into unprecedented bitterness as most of the economic activities of this hitherto promising district have been on the decline.

Among them is the once lucrative OYSTER INDUSTRY, the second to the main fishing occupation on which the people depend to a large degree for their economic well-being.

Before the construction of the Akosombo Dam, there had been abundant oyster in the Volta, starting a little beyond Amedi-

ca, once a commercial town on the edge of the Volta to parts of Battor in North Tongu.

Occupation

The oyster fishing is the main occupation of mostly women of Mepe, Battor, Bakpa, Volo and Duffor providing an annual income of £5,000.00 to a woman.

It is indeed lamentable that at present about 95 per cent of the women engaged in this business are now out of it because the oysters have virtually disappeared from their main breeding grounds in Battor, Volo, Duffor and Alabo.

The cause of this sudden disappearance is that the swift currents which normally accompany the periodic opening of the spillways of the Akosombo Dam have pushed the oysters from their original grounds of the Lower Volta Bridge through a spot near the estuary of the Volta River.

It is now feared that this gradual push of oyster, this highly protein-yielding fish, will eventually enter the sea, thus completely bringing to a sad end this big income

earning occupation of a section of the Tongu.

Another economic activity of the people of Tongu is groundnut, camava and sweet potato farming around the Volta Basin usually covered by fertile alluvial soil brought about by the annual flooding of the river.

As a result of the richness of this soil, these crops normally thrive well and are harvested in three to four months, thus providing the people with enough income and food.

Today, the seasonal flooding of parts of Tongu is no more, leaving the soil infertile and full of termites which have become a menace to crops cultivation.

Other consequences of the non-flooding of the river basin are poor harvests and less farming activities in these areas.

The stoppage of the annual flooding of the river basin as a result of the construction of the Dam has also had a telling effect on creeks along the Volta. These creeks which hitherto served as sources of fresh water fish supply apart from the main river have now dried-up completely.

Compensation

According to a spokesman for the Creek Owners Association (COA), the Volta River Authority (VRA) is yet to pay the individual creek owners their compensations as the

dried-up creeks have been rendered useless by the construction of the Dam. It is my hope that the VRA would take a serious view of the matter.

That cheaper river transportation of people and movement of goods from South Tongu to Akuse in the North will sooner or later come to an end and cause hardship to the people cannot be taken lightly.

Today, in the annals of Tongu, parts of the River Volta from Mepe to Amedica have been partially covered by weeds that have grown from the bed of the river to the surface. These weeds have so grown in certain areas and covered by sand carried along by swift currents from the upper stream thus shallowing the river-bed in many places.

The result is that canoes, outboard motors and the only launch that ply on the river between Ada and Akuse have been encountering difficulties during their journeys up stream.

These river weeds according to medical reports have been spreading bilharzia through inadvertent drinking of the raw water in the Tongu District. This, indeed, calls for urgent action to save the lives of the people.

The decline of economic activity in Tongu has also led to the drift of the majority of the people to areas around the Volta Lake. This exodus which has

been going on for many years has resulted in a number of villages becoming desolate with bushes over-growing buildings as people only return home on special occasions like Easter and Christmas or when a relative expires.

The drift has two devastating effects and the first is the decrease in population of pupils in first cycle institutions as whole families desert the Tongu District to seek greener pastures elsewhere.

This, indeed, has been giving a lot of concern not only to traditional rulers and a few people who have decided in spite of all hardships and deprivations to remain at home but also to the education authorities.

To alleviate the present sufferings and the decline in economic activities as a result of the Akosombo Dam, the 13 towns in the Tongu District have decided to organise themselves under one umbrella to be known as the "Tongu Union".

For the people of Tongu known to be hard-working citizens are aware that they have to help themselves to enable the government too to assist them in any development project including provision of pipe borne water to free the people from bilharzia and electricity supply among others and it is hoped that the government will surely take a serious view of their plight.

GHANA

GREATER INTERNAL SECURITY CALLED FOR TO CURB GOLD SMUGGLING

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Jun 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Boniface Ablekpe]

[Text]

THE Ashanti Goldfields Corporation (AGC) CDR has charged the management of the corporation to strengthen, as a matter of urgency, its internal security network in order to halt the high incidence of gold stealing at the mines.

Mr Victor Dandzo, Organising Assistant of the CDR, made the call in an interview with the press shortly after he had been returned unopposed for another term of office in elections held at the mines.

According to Mr Dandzo, it is very ridiculous for management to call for increased production without taking steps to safeguard and protect what is being produced.

He said gold stealing is on the ascendancy at the mines particularly at the Blackies shaft where workers are seen openly surfacing with gold quartz under the very noses of security agents posted there.

The Organising Assistant said even though his outfit assists in arresting and checking gold thieves at the mine, much cannot be achieved since the gold dealers who enter the premises of the shafts are heavily armed.

Mr Dandzo suggested therefore that the corporation's security personnel should either be armed or the management should consult the government for outside security assistance to eradicate these dealers operating at the mines.

On the issue of legalising "galamsey," Mr Dandzo said the government should rather look for mining companies interested in doing surface mining and enter into agreements with them.

When this is done, he said, the state would stand to benefit more than legalising "galamsey" which will tend to put more money in the pockets of individuals and also lead to an increase in the theft of gold from the mining companies.

CSO: 3400/539

19 July 1985

GHANA

MILITIA EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING SMUGGLING

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Jun 85 p 5

[Text]

REPORTS received at the Office of the PNDC reveal successful anti-smuggling operations by the People's Militia in areas along the Western border. Some purchasing clerks are requesting the militia to extend its activities to cover their areas. This will be considered with the increase in the numerical strength of the militia.

A statement issued in Accra last night said as a result of these anti-smuggling activities, 203 persons out of 210 who appeared before the Public Tribunal have been convicted, while eight farms in the Sefwi, Enchi-Dadieso, Samreboi and Takoradi districts have been confiscated to the State. In addition, three vehicles involved in smuggling activities have also been confiscated.

It is believed that greater successes will be scored, if additional recruitment and training of more militia men will be undertaken as a matter of urgency, the statement said.

The morale of the militiamen will improve considerably if they are issued with uniforms and identity cards, and provided with some weapons. They also need more vehicles for border patrols and conveying arrested smugglers to nearby police stations.

As a measure to discourage cocoa smuggling across the border, it has been suggested that the number of police stations and banks in the cocoa producing centres should be increased. These facilities will also cater for the needs of farmers, especially in cashing their Akuafo cheques without delay.

It is also expected that these anti-smuggling operations of the militia will be extended to other sensitive sectors of the national economy, including gold and diamond smuggling. There is currently taking place a joint military/police exercise, 'Operation Dragnet', against gold smuggling, and the active involvement of the public is expected to complement this exercise, the statement added.

CSO: 3400/535

GHANA

QUAINOO DISCUSSES RESETTLEMENT OF RETIRED OFFICERS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Jun 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Kojo Atsu]

[Text]

NO nation can have her peace or ask other nations to leave it alone to manage her own affairs if she cannot feed herself.

Similarly, an individual who cannot feed himself and yet demands to be left alone to have his peace of mind is deceiving himself. Thus the ability to feed oneself is the foundation of freedom.

The Force Commander, Major General Arnold Quainoo, stated these when he received a 100-page report on an Integrated Agricultural Scheme for Retired Armed Forces Personnel at his office in Accra yesterday.

Major-General Quainoo said the report, which spells out a resettlement scheme for retired armed forces personnel and prepared by Colonel Victor Coker-Appiah (rtd), would be studied in detail for implementation as soon as practicable.

He added that the effectiveness of present serving officers and men would be enhanced if the welfare of retired personnel is well taken care of.

Briefing newsmen after the presentation ceremony, Col. Coker-Appiah said the need to resettle

retired service personnel is due to the fact that "someone who has devoted his life to defending the nation should not end up being a destitute" as it would also show that the nation has not been grateful to that person.

He noted that if such a situation persists no one would like to sacrifice his life for the nation.

Col. Coker-Appiah stressed that the agricultural sector has been chosen because the sector demands hardwork, discipline, management and a pioneering spirit, the attributes he said the military personnel have.

On the details of the scheme, Col. Coker-Appiah said the retired personnel would be settled in groups but with individual farms.

He said the grouping would help in such a way that services could be rendered to the groups easier than individual scattered farms.

He further noted that the grouping will enable the farmers to co-operate among themselves for bulk purchase of inputs, marketing and other services.

According to the retired

army officer, the personnel would also be encouraged to settle on the farms, forming a kind of farming community so that they can always protect their farms against fire and such risks.

As part of the recommendation, Col. Coker-Appiah further revealed that any farm of about 20 acres in the savannah area should have one fifth of the land planted with "useful tree crops" so as to encourage afforestation.

On funding the scheme, he said part will be borne by the farmers so that they will have a commitment to it.

Col. Coker-Appiah who retired from military service in 1975 called for a review of the country's agricultural lending policy.

He said since investing in agriculture involves some risk on the part of the farmer, the banks should also take part of the risk.

He explained that under the present lending policy a farmer who takes a loan is compelled to pay back to the bank with interest whether there is a crop failure or not and therefore suggested that the banks should take part of the risk just as the farmer.

CSO: 3400/534

GHANA

BRIEFS

CLEAR RADIO BROADCASTS--The people of Wa are now receiving loud and clear radio broadcasts following the installation of new transmitters at the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC). Before the installation of the transmitters, people in the Upper West Region often complained of poor reception and difficulty in listening into the GBC. Farmers who own pre-set radios told the Graphic in interviews that they could now listen very clearly to GBC programmes in the local languages. People from the Tumu and Lawra districts have also said radio reception in the districts has improved tremendously. Those interviewed said the difficulty in hearing mid-day broadcasts has also been solved with the installation of the new transmitters. On June 3, the PNDC Chairman, Flt-Lt J.J. Rawlings commissioned three new 50-kilowatt transmitters for the GBC in Accra. [Article by George Sydney Abugri] [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Jun 85 p 1]

NEW BRIDGES INSTALLED--Four Bailey bridges in the Sefwi-Wlawso District in the Western Region assembled by the Ministry of Roads and Highways under a programme to rehabilitate all burnt and broken-down bridges in the country have been installed. The bridges which would be commissioned very soon are at Kojokrom, Aprogya, Bopa and Wuruwuru. Major A. Sam (rtd), Operational Assistant to the Secretary for Roads and Highways who disclosed this in an interview with the "GRAPHIC" in Accra, said there are two more Bailey bridges to be constructed in the area. He also said that two other bridges would be constructed in the Ashanti Region. Work on the bridges, he explained, would however be a joint project between the ministry and the Field Engineers Regiment. The bridges which are at Nkesere and Yapesa, he said, would also be ready for use by the end of this month. In the Brong-Ahafo Region, Major Sam said work on the Yamfo and Nsansama bridges would begin immediately that on the bridges in the Ashanti Region is completed. [Article by Mavis Quaicoe] [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Jun 85 pp 1, 4]

BORDER WITH TOGO OPENS--Ghana and Togo at the weekend reopened three entry and exit points along their common border to traffic. These are at Wli-Afegame, Honuta and Batume Junction. At Batume Junction, the Ghana side of the border was opened to traffic at exactly 6 a.m. on Saturday. The Togolese who did not receive any directive from Lome area were hesitant at first but they opened their side when an official from the Bureau of National Security in Lome arrived at Batume to confirm the decision.

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Mr Miheso Bosson, District Secretary for Ho who addressed the guardsmen and customs officials later, reminded them that the opening of the three new stations increases their responsibility in border patrols and control of smuggling. He observed that the peoples of both countries had traditional links long before the colonialists placed that imaginary boundary between them. He, therefore, advised the border personnel and customs officials to be humane and courteous when attending to travellers from both countries. Mr Bosson assured his Togolese counterpart that Ghana will continue to work hard towards African unity starting with her closest neighbours. The Togolese official assured that Togo will co-operate with Ghana to ensure that the re-opening of the border points becomes beneficial to both countries. [Article by Stephen Kofi Akordor] [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Jun 85 p 1]

OPINION POLL RESULTS--The Central Regional Secretary, Lt-Col E.A. Baidoo, has started a house-to-house survey with the people to find out what they think about the PNDC. During the survey, which was started at Anaafu, a fishing community here, the fishermen complained about the attitude of some public officers who, they said, continued to treat fishermen and farmers with contempt. The way these public officers behaved, they complained, it was as if they felt that fishermen and farmers are second rate human beings, because they are illiterates. They cited nurses as an example, saying they (nurses) never accorded them any respect whenever they went to the hospital for treatment. Some of the fishermen were not happy about the way government vehicles had been monopolized by few senior officers to the neglect of the general workers. The fishermen, therefore, suggested a public education platform against these practices. [Article by J.W. Dadson] [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 Jun 85 p 1]

ARAB BANK AIDS TIMBER--The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) has granted a loan of nine million dollars (\$477 million) to Ghana for the rehabilitation of two timber companies owned by the government. The two timber mills to benefit from the loan are the African Timber and Plywood Company (ATP) at Samreboi and Gliksten (West Africa) Company at Sefwi Wiawso, both in the Western Region. According to BADEA's 1984 annual report, the loan is repayable in 12 years, including three years' grace period and attracts an annual rate of interest of seven percent. The report said implementation of the project which should take 12 months would be the responsibility of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources under the supervision of the National Investment Bank (NIB). It said the loan would be used in supplying the factories with equipment, machinery, tools and vehicles needed to improve the running of their plants. It would also be used for supplying the sawmills with spare-parts and improve maintenance operations. The report explained that to increase government revenue and foreign exchange earnings, a three-year development programme had been planned covering 1984-86 and emphasised the development of the forestry sector and timber industry. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Jun 85 p 1]

19 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

MARAIS DISCUSSES RESTORATION OF BOER REPUBLICS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 22 May 85 p 1

[Text] The lost freedom of the former Boer Republics was already restored in 1960, says the leader of the HNP [Herstigste Nasionale Party], Mr Jaap Marais.

Mr Marais, in answering a question put to him at a public gathering he was addressing at Vryburg, digressed concerning the HNP position on the concepts of a white national state, white growth points and the restoration of freedom to the former Boer Republics. The restoration of these republics has been proposed in recent weeks in rightist circles as a countermeasure to the government's integration policy.

Mr Marais said that the idea of giving birth to a republic not only involved the restoration of the republics, but also the extension of that freedom to the former British colonies, Cape Province and Natal.

The HNP leader pointed out that the Transvaal and Free State system differed radically from the one that existed in Cape Province and Natal. In contrast to the two British colonies, there was no equality between Whites and Non-Whites in the Boer Republics. Developments after 1910 caused the Transvaal and Free State system to be extended to Cape Province and Natal. Thus Blacks and later Coloreds were withdrawn from community voting registers. Later, too, the representation of these two groups in parliament was discontinued.

In this way, not only were the two republics restored, but also the two former colonies were brought in on the same basis. Thus the NP achieved more than just the restoration of the freedom of the Boer Republics. "To say that you want to restore the two republics now means that you are denying that achievement."

He looks upon it as wrong to exclude Afrikaners who live in Natal and in Cape Province. They are, in the final analysis, of the same blood as we. It is an injustice to sell out these people and to want to take care of ourselves alone.

About the notion of a white national state, Mr Marais said that NP prime ministers such as Dr D.F. Malan, Atty Hans Strijdom and Dr H.F. Verwoerd all recognized the concept of white South Africa. White South Africa has excluded the historical and traditional homelands of the Blacks.

The NP policy was that the number of Blacks in the white district had to be systematically reduced by means of a policy of economic decentralization. Ultimately there was not to be a greater number of Blacks than Whites in white districts, and no permanent residency rights were to be granted to Blacks in white districts. This meant that over this white South Africa, Whites alone would exercise sovereignty.

"As far as I am concerned," said Mr Marais, "it is a white national state. I believe that there is no difference between the concept of white South Africa and that of a white national state."

Mr Marais said that he is of the opinion that the creation of white growth points is desirable. "If you don't have political power, however, you cannot prevent the rest of South Africa from being overrun by Blacks. Serious problems are hereby created which give rise to an ever greater crowding out of Whites. Although it may be good to create white growth points, you cannot establish the one while leaving out the other."

There is no essential difference between the various designations. The HNP chooses to use the term "white South Africa," however, because it is a continuation of the terminology of the NP, which had the right approach on this issue.

The concept of a white South Africa is nowadays called the "Verwoerd vision," and it is said to have failed. The policy did not fail; it was abandoned by Messrs John Vorster and P.W. Botha, said Mr Marais.

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CSO: 3401/224

SOUTH AFRICA

HENDRICKSE OPTIMISTIC ON VARIOUS CHANGES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jun 85 p 16

[Article by Frans Esterhuyse]

[Text]

The Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, is pleased with the results of the first full session of the new Parliament. He foresees many more changes from now on — away from racial discrimination and towards "a broader South Africanism".

He said in an interview that much had been achieved through hard bargaining and the reaching of compromises between people of different political viewpoints and different races. New political perspectives had developed in all three Houses.

Through contact, often at a personal level, a better understanding was developing between people who had previously not understood one another's thinking.

Mr Hendrickse, Chairman of the coloured Ministers' Council and a member of the Cabinet, said that for him one of the greatest successes of the session had been the repeal of laws that were, in fact, fundamental to the philosophy of apartheid.

The repeal of the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and section 16 of the Immorality Act was one of the fruits of negotiation in which the Labour Party had played a role.

In the field of black affairs considerable changes had been brought about in the short period

since President Botha delivered his opening address to Parliament. Legislative changes brought reforms in respect of resettlement, influx control, black participation in decision-making, and other matters.

Other changes included a better deal for the people of Crossroads, the proposed development of infrastructures for the Cape Peninsula's black townships of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, and the repeal of the government's coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape.

The Labour Party had also played a role in negotiating these changes.

Mr Hendrickse said the success of the "politics of persuasion" had been particularly evident in the Joint Standing Committees of the three Houses where much of the negotiation took place.

"It was not a question of dominance on one side from the National Party, or of acceptance or subservience from people of the other two Houses," he said.

By way of a political "cross-pollination" a better understanding of the thinking of people of different colours and backgrounds was achieved.

One matter needing attention was the question of joint participation in debates on issues of national interest. It made no sense to have separate debates in the three Houses.

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF PUBLICITY SECRETARY COMMENTS ON VARIOUS ISSUES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jun 85 p 16

[Interview with Murphy Morobe by Andrew Beattie]

[Text]

Mr Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, is one of the UDF's latest additions to the political firing line. A student leader in Soweto in 1976/77, he recently went overseas to canvass support for the six fugitive political leaders who claimed diplomatic immunity in the British Consulate in Durban. He spoke to reporter ANDREW BEATTIE on a variety of issues including the Kannemeyer Commission report and the unrest in the Eastern Cape.

Q: What is the UDF's attitude to the findings of the Commission into the Langa shootings?

We stated our opposition to the Commission from the beginning. Its conclusions did not surprise us.

There have been so many commissions and inquiries: Sharpeville, the Cillie Commission, those following the death of Steve Biko, and they have all had similar conclusions.

It seems there is nothing to prevent more incidents of this nature occurring in similar circumstances.

The UDF never precludes any options for bringing about an end to this conflict. But we would not participate in one of the Government's commissions just to give aggrieved people false hopes.

Q: There have been reports of UDF and Azapo members feuding in the Eastern Cape. What is the situation there?

As organisations we are not fighting with each other. We might have our disagreements and misunderstandings, but there is no way we would ever decide to settle them in a violent way. We would rather avoid standing on the rooftops decrying Azapo because that is exactly what our detractors would want us to do.

A certain amount of this conflict between the UDF and Azapo is being orchestrated, perhaps by the State or the right wing, and there are many thugs operating in the communities.

So, for example, when people wearing UDF T-shirts, or Azapo T-shirts, are seen throwing petrol bombs through someone else's window, this does not necessarily mean they are members of that organisation.

Q: What effect has the security clampdown had on the UDF?

Any organisation that has its leaders detained or removed, especially leaders who have the ability to rally people, is bound to suffer. The Government does not want the Front to function properly.

The question is, is this a blow or a temporary setback? The organisation is so huge that new leaders are being produced all the time. Blows may make us stagger but we are well balanced and we will not fall.

Q: Can you compare the current wave of unrest in the townships with that prevalent in 1976?

I think the uprisings or resistance have deepened in content compared with 1976. Without being prejudicial to '76, there is much greater cohesion and organisation involved now at all levels.

Q: Is South African society becoming more polarised?

The white community is undergoing shifts and re-evaluations of its positions. The contradictions

at the level of race in South African society are becoming more apparent.

The problem we have is the ability of the Government to reach out with various means of propaganda, such as TV and radio, to affect people's formation of opinions. While this would not have the same effect on the black people of this country for obvious reasons, it causes the whites, a privileged community, to close ranks.

Look at how The Citizen and the SABC are eulogising the raid by the army into Gaborone. They are only open to a specific view.

This kind of attitude (among whites) will continue for some time. But the Government has seen that whites alone will not cope. Therefore it must recruit from other sections of the population in whom it can inculcate the same nonsense about Swart Gevaar and Rooi Gevaar.

CSO: 3400/545

SOUTH AFRICA

CP, HNP TO JOIN FORCES FOR THREE POLLS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jun 85 p 4

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE Conservative and Herstigte Nasionale Parties are to join forces to fight three coming by-elections — and fight them in such a way that there will not be a division of rightwing voters.

The leader of the CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said in Pretoria yesterday afternoon that it had been decided at talks between the two parties that the CP would back an HNP candidate in the Sasolburg by-election.

At the same time, the HNP would back a CP candidate in the Bethlehem and Port Natal by-elections.

This means that, in terms of the only candidate named so far, the CP will support former Nationalist MP and HNP executive and one of its founders, Mr Louis Stoffberg, at Sasolburg.

At the same time, Dr Treurnicht said that further talks between the parties aimed at consoli-

dating them into one united conservative front had again run into a dead end.

"At a meeting on Tuesday, members of the CP pleaded strongly for amalgamation — but this was not met with equal enthusiasm from the HNP and the discussions were ended," he said.

He said that the parties could not achieve agreement on the naming of candidates for the Springs and Vryburg by-elections.

"There is accord that the best chances for the Conservative Parties are in Sasolburg and Vryburg."

"The CP feels that while it is leaving Sasolburg to the HNP, the HNP should, reasonably, leave Vryburg to us."

"But we couldn't reach agreement on this," said Dr Treurnicht.

In the meanwhile, the CP would honour its agreement on Sasolburg and would urge its members to vote for Mr Stoffberg.

CS0: 3400/544

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER SAYS NATION SEALED OFF AS SUPPORT FOR MNR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

THE South African Government was now convinced the country had been completely sealed off as a means of support for the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR), the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a reported charge last night by Mozambique's President Samora Machel that South Africa was continuing to support the rebels.

"The whole matter of possible support for the rebels from South African territory has been investigated in depth," Mr Nel said.

"I want to say positively that not only is South Africa in no way supporting Renamo

(MNR), directly or indirectly, but we are also convinced that no support for Renamo from whatever source emanates from South African territory."

Mr Nel said he was not responding directly to President Machel's reported remarks made in a speech on the eve of Mozambique's 10th anniversary of independence. He was awaiting a full text of that speech.

However, he pointed out that the South African-Mozambican Joint Security Commission, of which he is chairman, meets regularly and met last month.

"No evidence of any contravention from South African territory of the Nkomati Accord was submitted to us then," he said.

He noted that "co-operation between South Africa and Mozambique following the Nkomati Accord is not limited only to the political level. There is also co-operation on a security level."

Mr Nel recalled that old allegations against South Africa were investigated last year and dispensed with. In this regard, he mentioned the transfer or discharge of South African security force members, alleged to be MNR supporters.

Also as a result of investigations, South African authorities had cracked a MNR propaganda printing operation in South Africa, which was also printing counterfeit South African rands and American dollars. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/546

SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA FOUNDATION ACCUSED OF BEING LEFTIST

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 22 May 85 p 5

[Text] He holds nothing against rightists who believe that the South Africa Foundation (SAS) is a leftist organization, says Mr J. de L. Sorour, the director-general of the foundation.

DIE AFRIKANER suggested to Mr Sorour that the SAS will be judged in rightist circles in virtue of the persons that serve on its council and board of trustees. A great number of left-wingers are members of these bodies, including Mr Harry Oppenheimer, ABD Sam Buti, Mr Gavin Relly, Mr Ted Pavit, Mrs Lucy Mvubelu, Mr Jan Steyn, Prof Erika Theron, Dr Frans Cronje and a number of others.

DIE AFRIKANER conducted a telephone interview with Mr Sorour in connection with the fact that numbers of local administrations and cooperatives are members of the SAS, while the latter is looked upon in rightist circles as an organization with clearly leftist sympathies.

To the question whether he holds it against rightists if they consider the SAS a leftist organization on these grounds, Mr Sorour answered: "I don't hold it against you at all. I can fully understand it. Just as I can also understand why people abroad look upon the SAS as a champion of apartheid."

Mr Sorour says that the SAS does not take any position concerning local party political issues. The SAS is a communication organization. When SAS officials give lectures overseas, they simply bring their audiences up to date on what is happening in South Africa. One example of this is the decision to repeal the law on mixed marriages and Article 16 of the immorality law. The SAS itself does not take any position, because there are people serving on its board of trustees who are against the repeal, while others approve of it. It simply makes foreigners aware of the contemplated repeal.

Mr Sorour says that through its publications, the SAS acquaints people with what is happening in South Africa. Thus among other things they also issued a report on the rightist opposition to the government policy. The SAS takes cognizance of the huge gatherings that have assembled to listen to speeches by rightist political leaders. "Our goal, therefore, is to give foreigners the background and an analysis of the situation in South Africa, not to take any position on them ourselves."

DIE AFRIKANER suggested to Mr Sorour that SAS officials do not reflect a balanced cross-section of South African society and the various political viewpoints. Not a single well-known person with conservative or rightist viewpoints holds a high position in the SAS.

In reply to this, Mr Sorour said that the standard used in making appointments to the council or the board of trustees of the SAS is leadership within the private sector. At this time, the business world is still largely in the hands of English speakers, who stand "perhaps a bit to the left of the political center." Clergymen who serve on the bodies in question are appointed to them because they are leaders of church institutions. Rectors of universities serve on SAS boards by right of office.

DIE AFRIKANER suggested to Mr Sorour that leadership in the business world is evidently not the only standard for appointment to an SAS board. Various well-known leftist academics, including Prof Nic Wiehahn and Prof Erika Theron, for example, have had such appointments. Mr Sorour replied that some people are appointed because of their prominence or fame abroad, such, for example as Messrs Harry Oppenheimer and Gary Player, Prof Theron and Prof Chris Barnard.

He does not hold it against rightists, however, if they look upon the SAS as a leftist organization. It is very difficult for the SAS to avoid accusations of favoritism. "We are not only not guilty of favoritism on the local level, but overseas as well. Our greatest problem abroad is to be accepted as an organization that is completely detached from the government of South Africa," said Mr Sorour.

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CSO: 3401/221

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC SUICIDE SQUAD LINKS DISCLOSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

THE African National Congress "suicide squads" which Security Police claim have penetrated the Transvaal and Cape provinces are being controlled from the capital of Lesotho as well as from Gaborone, according to police.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday that information about the Maseru link had been obtained from a person arrested as a result of the South African military raid on the Botswana capital.

He added that the arrest could lead to further arrests.

After the June 14 raid, Security Police said "suicide squads" were trained in Gaborone, where ANC trainees were given week-end-long courses in activities such as throwing hand-grenades.

The activists usually came from Angola on their way to South Africa, they added. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/545

SOUTH AFRICA

HOW REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCIL MIGHT NOT WORK

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Jun 85 p 9

[Text]

Suppose your house catches fire.

If you're lucky, the fire brigade will be over in a jiffy to put it out.

If you live in Sharpeville, you'll be lucky even to see a fire engine because it would have to come from Vereeniging.

And, says Lekoa Town Clerk, Mr Nicholas Louw, Vereeniging no longer sends fire tenders into Sharpeville for fear of stoning or damage by angry crowds.

TOWNSHIPS

Sharpeville is one of six black townships under Lekoa Town Council and is almost certain to be included in a regional services council to govern the joint affairs of Vereeniging, Meyerton, Vanderbijlpark, Sasolburg, Deneyville, Evaton, Roshnee and Rustter-Vaal.

These are the black, white, coloured and Indian towns which make up the Vaal Triangle.

In all these towns revenue from taxes and bulk services such as water, electricity, sewerage and refuse disposal should go to a regional fund and be

dished out in favour of the neediest communities which, in most cases, are the black townships.

But the evaluation of need will almost certainly lie in the lap of the region's white local authorities because, being wealthier than the other groups, they will have the strongest vote.

Pressures from their white electorate could make them reluctant to vote a large proportion of regional funds for black urban development.

In a dispute between local authorities, final arbitration would be left to the appointed provincial executive or the Minister of Finance.

DEVELOPMENT

Even if they were sympathetic to the black cause, they could be forced by lack of funds to cut back on infrastructural development throughout the regions.

Or they could raise the extra revenue through heavier local taxes, as predicted recently by Mr Nigel Mandy, chairman of Johannesburg Central Business District Association.

If the regional council finds it too costly to es-

tablish in any of the townships new services such as ambulance, fire brigade and traffic control, they will probably be handled on an agency basis by the nearest white authority.

For instance Sharpeville would probably depend on Vereeniging's fire-fighting services.

The same could be said for Sebokeng, Boipatong, Bophelong, any of the Lekoa townships ... or anywhere else for that matter.

Lekoa Town Clerk Mr Louw says regional services councils could significantly improve facilities for blacks when circumstances in the townships return to normal.

Throughout their communities they could streamline essential services such as water, electricity, sewerage and refuse disposal through joint co-ordination.

But the shortage of money for more local functions such as traffic, ambulance and fire services remains a desperate problem, says Mr Louw.

He suggests local authorities should be allowed

to supplement their own revenue from functions such as vehicle registration which currently accrues to provincial administration.

STRUGGLE

Lekoa, says Mr Louw, will probably struggle to balance its books this year mainly because the estimated 30 000 tenants are continuing a 10-month boycott of service charges and rents.

At the same time, no one is prepared to fill the 10 vacancies in the 39-seat Lekoa Town Council for fear of possible victimisation by members of their own community.

The question is whether the proposed new government system will be able to operate effectively in an already unstable situation, or whether the regional services councils will themselves be caught up in a vicious spiral.

As Johannesburg's Parktown Association asked recently: how can you direct more public resources to poorer areas when, to get them, those areas need more public resources in the first place?

SOUTH AFRICA

LAW PROHIBITING MULTIRACIAL PARTIES MAY BE REPEALED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 22 May 85 p 1

[Text] Coloreds and Indians will be increasingly used by the NP against the rightist parties. This prognostication was made after last week's foreshadowing of the possible repeal of the law prohibiting political integration early next year.

That law prohibits the participation by one racial group in the political activities of another.

The anticipated repeal of the law coincides with a gradual coalescence of the three chambers of parliament over the course of last year. In political circles it is now being said that both developments make a coalition of the NP with the Coloreds and the Indians against the rightist parties a likelihood.

The repeal of the law prohibiting political integration will make it legally possible for Coloreds, Indians and Blacks to become members of white political parties and vice versa. According to the reports, the repeal of the law has already been approved by the cabinet, and new legislation is now being prepared by the department of political development.

According to this legislation, candidates for parliament will have to belong to the racial group of the chamber at whose disposal they place themselves. Thus Whites will not be able to seek election in either of the two non-white chambers, for example, nor Indians or Coloreds in the white chamber.

The repealing of the law stands against the background of increased joint sessions of parliament. Ministers are now already giving their second lecture-addresses before joint sessions, contrary to assurances that were given earlier. At the time of the 1983 referendum, the assurance was also given that only the national president would be able to convene joint sessions. That right was later extended to the speaker, however.

While the thinking is that the law is being repealed in order to facilitate cooperation against the HNP [Herstigste Nasionale Party] and the KP [Conservative Party], in another way it is also the direct result of pressure by the Workers' Party. From the very outset, that law was a point of contention between the government and the leader of the Workers' Party, Rev Allan Hendrickse.

Before the elections of the two non-white chambers last year, it came to light that a large number of Indians had gone over to that party. Rev Hendrickse refused to declare the membership of the concerned persons invalid. A long-drawn-out series of negotiations was conducted on this matter after that, with the minister of the interior, Mr F.W. de Klerk.

The director of publications for the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] and MPC [Member of the Provincial Council] for Groote Schuur, Mr Jan van Eck, told DIE AFRIKANER that his party will definitely recruit colored and Indian members if the law is repealed. The right of Coloreds and Indians to join white political parties (and vice versa) will bring about the decline of the underlying principle of the present parliamentary dispensation, he says.

The affair will possibly be discussed at the biennial congress of the PFP, to be held in Durban in August.

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CSO: 3401/224

SOUTH AFRICA

POSTER AT UNIVERSITY REJOICES AT DEATH OF 42 WHITE CHILDREN

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 22 May 85 p 5

[Text] The colored driver of the ill-fated bus of Westdene-dam performed a real feat by letting the 42 white children drown.

Thus reads a poster on the bulletin board of the black University of the North near Pietersburg.

In its message is an expression of joy that the children are dead, for they were presumably future "racists" and pupils of a "racist" school. The poster goes on to say that the black students are delighted that the bus driver survived and expresses their thanks to him. The country presumably needs more such men.

This is the spirit that prevails on the campus of the University of the North, which according to white professors has become a hotbed of ANC activities under the "enlightened" administration of the department of education and training and its minister, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

They say that the community of Pietersburg is shocked by the results now being produced by Prof Viljoen's policy of appeasement toward agitators. There are great misgivings about the stance taken by university rector, Prof P.C. Mokgong and about the ability of the senate and the university council to deal with a full-blown revolutionary situation.

Two weeks ago, 70-year-old Professor Paul van Warmelo, an internationally known professor of law, who teaches law courses at the university, was injured by an acid bomb hurled at him by a student. He cancelled his classes and reported the incident to the South African police in Pietersburg. Some of his students were allegedly angry with him because too many of them had failed. Prof Van Warmelo had to be treated in the hospital.

Last week, Whites were stoned on the campus. Mr Danie Steenkamp, a Pietersburg businessman who wanted to submit a bid at the university office, had to run through a hail of rocks, two of which hit him in the face and two in the temple. He was able to drive away, in any case, but his car was badly damaged.

Among the rock throwers were students from a nearby black secondary school, who took sides with the striking university students. Some days prior to this, the office of a white professor had been plundered, and examination questions were missing.

Last week in Cape Town, Dr Gerrit Viljoen stated that the government is preparing a bill whereby a rector may suspend students without giving any reasons and expel them from the campus. The present law stipulates that such a student has the right to a formal hearing and that the person who issues the complaint against him must be present at the hearing.

In answer to this the rector of the university, Prof P.C. Mokgokong, assembled his faculty and defiantly informed them that the university is applying for another amendment to the law that would allow university authorities to suspend any professor without giving reasons and to terminate his services summarily. Those white professors who do not subscribe to this, said Prof Mokgokong, are free to leave.

Concerned white professors told DIE AFRIKANER that they expect the rector will never take action against the agitators. He would rather blame the difficulties on the white professors.

In a sharply worded statement, the commissioner of the Lebowa police, Brigadier W.C. Beetge, said that the rector never calls the police when there are difficulties on campus. The rector has consistently refused to cooperate. He appeals to the autonomous status of the university and to academic freedom, saying that the university authorities will solve their own problems.

Brigadier Beetge said that the university knew last week that disturbances would occur. On the Wednesday of the really bad rock-throwing, the rector's office let all white professors go home right away, very early in the morning, because a disturbance was expected. The rector did nothing to stop the disturbance, however, nor did he call in the police for help.

Irate white professors say that as a result of the laissez-faire policy of Dr Viljoen, the university is rapidly turning into an ANC training institution. They questioned the ability of the minister's department to stand up against revolutionary organizations.

A senior official of the department of education and training told DIE AFRIKANER that his department always tries to see to it that classes continue where possible. In addition, the autonomous status of the University of the North always had to be respected. It is true that quiet and order prevails at the universities of Bophuthatswana and Venda, where the situation is radically different from that at the University of the North. But it is presumably against departmental policy to assign the responsibility for that university to the government of Lebowa, because Lebowa is still not an independent state. It is merely a nation-state.

From Cape Town, political sources report that Dr Viljoen "adjourned" classes at the University of the North on Monday. All students were to return home.

A tug-of-war is evidently going on between Dr Viljoen of the department of education and training and Mr Louis le Grange of the department of law and order. Minister Viljoen wants to keep on with the appeasement policy, while simply introducing changes in the House and Senate, but his law and order colleague wants to intervene much more radically.

8117

CSO: 3401/221

SOUTH AFRICA

TERRE BLANCHE PREDICTS 'BLOODY CONFRONTATION' WITHIN YEAR

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 17 Jun 85 pp 108-109

[Interview with Eugene Terre Blanche, leader of AWB-African Resistance Movement, conducted by SPIEGEL staffer Paul M. Schumacher in Pretoria, date not given: "That Is the Death Blow for the Whites"]

[Text] Eugene Terre Blanche, 41, is the leader of the "Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging" (AWB) [AWB-African Resistance Movement] which has been established for the defense of true racial theory.

[Question] Mr Terre Blanche, the ban on mixed marriages and the indecency law, which made physical love between persons of different color a punishable offense, have both been abolished. What do you say to that ?

[Answer] That is the death blow for the whites. Now the government no longer has any moral right to hold on to any of the other apartheid laws. Once the mixing of blood has been permitted and once one has said that it is not a violation of the law and the Holy Scriptures that children are produced from such relationships, then one can no longer make them second-class citizens.

[Question] You have just said so yourself: apartheid—and particularly the pure version of apartheid you would like to see maintained—turns non-whites into second-class human beings.

[Answer] I do not consider apartheid a form of oppression but an orderly arrangement between the different races. Human beings of different color are kept peacefully apart. Nowhere where the white man was in the minority in Africa have the blacks left him in peace.

[Question] The white Afrikaners have been living in Africa for more than 300 years and still you are so afraid of the blacks ?

[Answer] I am a realist. There is no consensus among the whites in South Africa and the blacks in Africa. Wherever the blacks took over power, the whites lost their property and their pensions. They were driven out of their factories and their property was burned down.

[Question] But that only happened when there was a war...

[Answer] I am not looking for a war; but I am not afraid of it either. I am not afraid to fight, believe me. The government has now created a situation which makes a confrontation between whites and blacks inevitable.

[Question] Is that why President Botha is being called a "traitor" in your circles ?

[Answer] If you can think of another word, something like it, please feel free. He has literally sold out the Afrikaaner nation.

[Question] He is the first South African head of state who is gently trying, after 40 years of apartheid, to make some changes which will help the whites survive. Is that such a bad thing ?

[Answer] The white man will perish, if Botha continues along his present course.

[Question] Is it true that people like you are calling their dogs "Botha ?"

[Answer] I do not think that anyone who loves his dog would give him such a name.

[Question] What you want is a white homeland...

[Answer] ... a white popular state.

[Question] Where ?

[Answer] In former times, we had the "Zuidafrikaanse Republiek" [South African Republic] and the "Oranje Vrystaat" [Orange Free State] republic [the present provinces of Transvaal and Orange Free State]. The English stole them from us after killing two-thirds of our people.

[Question] After losing two wars, the Boers were forced to sign a peace treaty with the English in 1902. Do you want to turn the clock back to the turn of the century and have a third Boer War ?

[Answer] We are looking ahead so that the revolution does not catch up with us by the turn of the next century. It took the Jews 2,000 years to get their land back.

[Question] How do you expect to achieve this ?

[Answer] We have to cut loose from Botha and his mixed breeds on the Cape, if we win in the next elections. In Transvaal and in the Free State, we have no mixed race problems. 85 percent of the mixed breeds live in the Cape Province.

[Question] But your people have committed so-called racial lapses time and again, too.

[Answer] Yes, there were some exceptions; individual weaklings. But do not forget that we started on our big trek from the Cape when the English abolished the laws against mixed marriage there.

[Question] But scientific tests have shown that Boers have about seven percent of "dark" blood on the average.

[Answer] That holds true for those in the Cape Province but not for the Boers in Transvaal and the Free State. In 99 percent of the cases which did come up on occasion, it was the white man going to a black woman. But a white woman going to a black—that virtually never happened. Well, and if there were any children, they grew up among the blacks. We want nothing to do with such mixed breeds.

[Question] And you personally—are you 100 percent sure that you have none but white antecedents ?

[Answer] Of course.

[Question] And who is to do the work in your white state, if it ever got to that point ?

[Answer] For many years, there will still be many blacks living there because one cannot just load them on trucks and ship them back to their homelands. First, we will have to make those regions fit for living.

[Question] You are a farmer. Do you have any blacks working for you ?

[Answer] Just two—I let them have the work.

[Question] It is said that you sympathize with the Nazis.

[Answer] The propaganda of the left is lying when it says that I am a national socialist pure and simple. The truth is that I am an Afrikaaner nationalist. I feel much more of a kinship for Paul Krueger than for Adolf Hitler.

[Question] Seeing you salute at the close of a speech with your arm extended and your palm open, one might think otherwise.

[Answer] If I stand up for my cause with ardor and love and that makes a handful of Jews nervous, then let them be nervous. As for me, I am a son of my country.

[Question] You have given the new South African constitution which went into effect last September and which gave the brown population of South Africa a voice in the political life of this country for the first time ever a lifespan of just 18 months. And for the time thereafter, you are predicting a "great bloody confrontation." Where will you be when that happens ?

[Answer] I will stand up for law, order and security with all my might and with my entire movement. But if all order should disintegrate, then we will reconquer this country by force.

[Question] So in other words, things will start happening in less than 12 months ?

[Answer] I do not think the date is particularly important. But if the government should capitulate—as I am sure it will—we will fight. We Boers have no other home but this country—or would you like us to come to Germany ?

[Question] No.

9478
CSO: 3420/66

SOUTH AFRICA

UNREST DAMAGE COSTS ASSESSED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Jun 85 p 7

[Article by Peter Wellington]

[Text]

TO quantify the cost of unrest and violence over the past nine months defies calculation. That it is large is undisputed. In just 45 days in one small area, the Vaal Triangle, the bill, apart from the huge social cost in wasted lives and injuries, was R15m.

Since those few weeks in September, when Sharpeville erupted for a second time, unrest has become a way of life in many parts of the country.

In that turbulent time angry mobs attacked — and in some instances destroyed — schools, beerhalls, shebeens, private houses and cars, buses, administration board buildings and businesses.

People have been arrested and jailed, further burdening an already overloaded judicial system. And hundreds have died, either because of police action or because they have been identified as 'collaborators' with the 'apartheid system', and have been murdered.

While the cost — aside from the human toll — is impossible to estimate, glimpses are contained in the following facts gleaned from various sources. At least:

- R31m damage has been caused to property;
- R12m damage to vehicles and trains;
- 10 000 people arrested due to unrest-related incidents;
- 43 schools damaged in the Eastern Cape alone;
- Putco bus company has lost nearly R10m, either through damage to buses or lost earnings;

□ The South African Special Risks Insurance Association (Sasria) has had claims totalling R35m;

□ 440 people have died and 1 500 have been injured.

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange said 331 people had died from September to April — most of them as a result of police action.

The South African Institute of Race Relations documented another 50 deaths in May. Since then there have been more. The figure now tops 440.

Co-operation and Development spokesman Johan Steenkamp said the R43m in damage caused to property and vehicles was a national total for all damage reported to the police.

Apart from damage to property millions of rands have been lost in unpaid rents and levies. Co-operation and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen told parliament recently that more than R13m — from 16 000 households in Lekoa township — had not been paid.

While this is the only specific case known, Steenkamp said other councils had also had difficulty in getting rentals and levies.

Sasria GM Rodney Schneeberger said the past few weeks had seen a significant increase in claims from unrest. These had risen from R26m in April to R35m at the end of May.

Schneeberger pointed out that this figure concerned only property or vehicles, insured with Sasria, damaged in political unrest.

Putco — which operates buses in the Vaal Triangle and Natal — has lost R5m through damage to vehicles. Further-

more, thousands of passengers have been left stranded at various times after Putco withdrew services from certain areas. According to a Putco spokesman this cost the company another R4,5m in lost fares.

She added that 11 buses had been destroyed since August and another 40 damaged. There were 130 bus drivers injured. 10 000 bus windows had been shattered.

Law and Order spokesman Colonel Leon Mellet said it was impossible to put a cost on police action during this period. But police vehicles are not covered by Sasria and many have been damaged. Then there have been increased transport and maintenance costs as policemen move from one hot spot to another.

More than a hundred policemen have had their homes gutted and alternative accommodation has had to be provided.

"It is impossible to tabulate all of this, but there has to be an increased cost," Mellet said.

Black local authorities have also been the target of anger in the townships. Recently minister Gerrit Viljoen sought new powers to continue the administration of black townships if the local authority resigned en bloc — the clearest sign to date that the black local authority system was close to collapse.

Since 1982, 34 local authorities, with city council status, have been introduced. Of the 393 councillors, Steenkamp said there were 39 vacancies because of unrest, while another five councillors had been killed. He said there were another 13 vacancies not related to the unrest.

By April more than 140 of the 1 165 members of old-style community councils had been forced to resign and, in some areas, such as Heidelberg, Beau-

fort West and Cradock, entire councils had resigned.

In Uitenhage all but councillor T B Kinkini had resigned by March. He and three members of his family were subsequently killed.

More than 100 councillors have been attacked while 66 have had their homes burnt down and many their businesses destroyed. Others have had their shops, funeral parlours and taxis boycotted.

Schools have also been a target, and in the eastern Cape alone 43 schools were damaged, three of them completely destroyed.

The Department of Education and Training had set aside R140m to make good the need for 6 000 more classrooms and spokesman Job Schoeman said it was doubtful whether there would be any money to repair the damaged schools.

Another spokesman for the department said that in the past three years damage to schools had amounted to more than R1,5m.

South Africa's image abroad has also suffered because of the unrest, and this could, if it has not already, adversely affect the flow of foreign capital to this country.

At the recent Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut congress in Port Elizabeth, institute executive member G Z Liebenburg said that, while South Africa had attracted large investments from overseas, increasing pressure on foreign organisations to liquidate their investments had led to many giving preference to loans instead of investments.

Assocom's Vincent Brett said it was almost impossible to say whether investments had slowed down because of the unrest.

SOUTH AFRICA

COUNCIL OF CHURCHES REPORTS ON CRISIS SITUATION

Government Helpless in Civil War Situation

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 85 p 12

[Text]

BECAUSE of growing opposition, especially among Blacks, the Government has come to rely increasingly on the SA Police, the Security Police and the military to maintain power, according to a report presented yesterday to the national conference of South African Council of Churches in Johannesburg.

The report, by Dr Wolfram Kissner, the director of the SACC's justice and reconciliation division, said the special nature of militarisation had the effect of "turning the whole of South Africa into a military camp."

The Civil Service had to draw on the resources of the military and make use of the services of soldiers for many tasks in the Civil Service and this interdependence resulted in "a growing influence of the military on all aspects of national life."

The report said the civil war situation in the country had placed the Government in "a situation in which it finds itself helpless."

"The indiscriminate use of weapons by the Police Force and the military is an expression of the loss of power and of control.

"The victims of repression on the whole do not possess weapons.

"However, in crisis situations some of them tend to retaliate by setting fire to buildings which are considered to be symbols of oppression, or by other methods.

"Such incidents again give the authorities a justification to respond with intensified repression," the report said.

"In this situation . . . the traditional official explanation . . . is still being upheld that unrest is being instigated by enemies outside the country who have their agents in South Africa and who promote the cause of a communist revolution," the report said. — Sapa.

19 July 1985

Policies Blamed for Refugee Crisis

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 85 p 12

[Text]

AN estimated 250 000 South African and SWA refugees have sought refuge in neighbouring territories and other countries, according to a report presented to the National conference of the South African Council of Churches yesterday.

"Many refugees who have fled to neighbouring territories are members of banned organisations involved in the struggle for political change within South Africa," the report, from the director of the SACC's division of refugee ministries, the Rev Sol Jacob, said.

"As a result the South African Government has been exerting increasing military, economic and diplomatic pressure on these states to evacuate the refugees or restrict their involvement in political activities."

The report said Southern Africa's refugee situation was "largely determined" by South Africa's policies, "which in terms of military capability and economic strength dominates its neighbours and other Frontline States such as Tanzania and Zambia.

"The war in Namibia between South Africa and Swapo, the war in Angola between the Government forces and Unita and the destabilisation of the Mozambique by the MNR (Renamo) are related to South Africa's foreign policy."

Political instability in Southern Africa had also

made South Africa a refugee-receiving country.

"Refugee movements in Angola, Lesotho and Mozambique have left South Africa with a refugee population of over 100 000," the report said.

"There are some 50 000 Angolans in Namibia, 30 000-50 000 Mozambicans in the North-East Transvaal and some 2 000 refugees from Lesotho in the Transkei and Qwa Qwa.

"In addition, we face the future problem of 'apartheid's refugees,' displaced persons within South Africa's borders, those who flee the Bantustan Governments and South Africa's 'independent' states, those who live in squatter camps in the urban areas as South Africa's illegals'."

The report said it was unable to respond to the needs of the 100 000 refugees in South Africa because it had "no funding for this purpose".

Refugees in Southern Africa "did not feel safe in the region", because of South Africa's attacks on refugees in Angola, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana and other pressures on governments in the region "to prevent South African exiles from mobilising any form of resistance".

"Until there are significant changes in South Africa's internal policies, it seems very unlikely that movement of refugees will diminish in the foreseeable future", the report said. — Sapa.

Black Sash President Address

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 85 p 12

[Text]

IT is because the power of the State is unrestrained that South Africa is in such a mess and that so many people are suffering, the president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, told the national conference of the South African Council of Churches in Johannesburg yesterday.

Addressing the conference on its theme, "Women: A power for change," she said:

"Justice and peace, freedom and democracy, are not about power but about the restraint on the exercise of power which needs to be placed upon the powerful.

"We are looking towards a new society . . . We are not going to reach it by a process of piecemeal reform, but only by the transformation of the way in which our society is ordered."

Mrs Duncan said the rapid militarisation of South African society was "one of the most obvious symptoms of the abuse of power."

The police also represented the powerful, as was shown during the Uitenhage shootings and the events at the Regina Mundi Church on June 10, she said.

The army was being increasingly used in civilian control.

Mrs Duncan referred to a recent police raid on the Duduza township on the East Rand where parents allegedly had to disguise their young sons as girls to escape the police.

"It reminds me of nothing so much as the Nazi occupation of Europe and the hiding of Jewish people," she said.

"As all orderliness disappears in many Black communities, the scene on the political front leaves little room for encouragement or hope for real change.

"President Botha talks of giving Black communities autonomy or self-government in their own areas. This means handing to selected Black leaders real power over the people whom they govern. The Government's policy is the creation and co-option of a privileged Middle Class," she said.

"The State President's policy of reform is a new way of achieving the same ends — the entrenching of what apartheid is all about." — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/546

SOUTH AFRICA

ARBITRATORS INVITED TO JOIN INTERNATIONAL NETWORK

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 16 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa has been invited to join an international network of arbitration centres.

The chairman of the Association of Arbitrators in South Africa, Mr Eyvind Finsen, says the necessary wheels will be made to spin as fast as possible: "Personally, I feel bucked beyond words about it."

The invitation came from Mr Norman Royce, a past president of Britain's Chartered Institute of Arbitrators and chairman of the London Court of International Arbitration.

Mr Royce, who delivered one of the papers at the Association of Arbitrators conference in Sandton during the week, was asked by the director of the UK institute to invite the local association to set up an arbitration centre in Johannesburg.

Others already exist or are being set up in London, Paris, Melbourne, Auckland and Toronto.

The Johannesburg centre will be used to settle disputes between parties from different countries, enabling them to avoid many of the costs and delays of litigation.

Arbitration, a method of solving disputes that falls between mediation and litigation, is as old as law itself.

In "The Laws" (350BC), Plato wrote: "There shall be elected judges in the courts who shall be chosen by the plaintiff and defendant in common. They shall be 'arbitrators' rather than 'judges'."

In South Africa, arbitration has been recognised in law since before the turn of the century. The Arbitration Act was passed in 1965 and the Association of Arbitrators set up in 1979.

CSO: 3400/562

SOUTH AFRICA

MOVE TO REGULATE DUTCH FIRMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jun 85 p 5

[Text]

THE HAGUE. — The Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr Hans van den Broek, yesterday called for Government regulation of Dutch companies operating in South Africa, but re-affirmed Government opposition to any unilateral economic sanctions against Pretoria.

In a letter to Parliament, Mr Van den Broek said that Dutch investment could "help the emancipation of Blacks by offering equal pay, conditions and opportunities, could do more to change the political situation in South Africa than independent economic sanctions taken by the Netherlands", according to Ministry spokesman, Mr Jan Boeles.

Mr Van den Broek also proposed that any Dutch economic embargo activity against the apartheid Government be within the context of an international framework of sanctions, such as one imple-

mented under UN auspices.

Dutch exports to South Africa totalled about R508-million in 1984. Imports totalled about R278-million.

In his letter, Mr Van den Broek also called on Parliament to adopt, as law, the European Economic Community's (EEC) code of behaviour.

The voluntary EEC code prohibits racial or sexual discrimination by multinationals in South Africa, and asks them to report to their governments annually on the pay policies and advancement opportunities given to South African employees.

"There are one or two Dutch companies (in South Africa) who never report," said Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Mrs Josine Boissevain.

The Netherlands bans all exports of weapons to, or import of weapons from South Africa. — Sapa-AP.

19 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

OPERATIONAL COSTS OF JOHANNESBURG REPORTED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Winnie Graham]

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG will spend R3m a day in the coming year to keep the wheels of the city turning, said management committee chairman J F Oberholzer yesterday.

Presenting the city's budget, he said it exceeded R1bn for the first time — and was larger than both that of Natal and the Free State's.

Oberholzer announced 11,8% across-the-board increases in rates and service charges for ratepayers.

The price of water, sewerage and refuse removal will go up by 15%, assessment rates by 10,8%, bus fares by about 10% and electricity by 7%.

"In spite of the increases, Johannesburg remains one of the cheapest cities in the world," Oberholzer said.

He told a Press conference Johannesburg had been able to hold the increase in the electricity price to 7% because the city generated about half of its own power.

The council had recently bought two alternators from power stations closing in Britain, giving its plant in Johannesburg an added life span. Some of the machinery had been installed at the Orlando power station.

"We are not permitted to build new power stations," he said. "When we applied for permission about 15 years ago we were turned down by the administrator, but our existing power stations probably have a life expect-

tancy of another 20 years."

The electricity department will cost Johannesburg an estimated R259m in the coming year, but will generate an income of R303m. Other trading departments, such as water and gas, will also bring in profits for the council — gas just less than R4m and water just under R1m.

The bus service, whose losses will run to an estimated R44m in 1985/86, will bring in only R27m. Bus fares will increase by 10% but season tickets will go up considerably more "to reduce the unfair advantage over coupon users".

The increase in parking garage fees will range up to 50%. The move is aimed at discouraging parking in the central city areas.

The cost of building plans is to be increased by 10% and sewerage by 15%.

The estimates reveal Johannesburg will spend R44,8m in its roads and works department. Of this, more than R20m will be spent on capital charges, R13m on salaries, wages and allowances and R29m on general expenses. The council will not spend money on regional roads — a function it expects the new regional services councils to take over.

Oberholzer said city council employees, in line with government staff, would not receive pay increases this year.

SOUTH AFRICA

RSC BUDGETARY NEEDS NOTED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Jun 85 p 4

[Article by Winnie Graham]

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG Management Committee chairman JF Oberholzer said the new regional services councils will need "enormous" sums to finance huge budgets.

This money will have to be provided by regional taxpayers, he added.

The first of the new regional councils is expected to come into being on the Witwatersrand within the next few months. Delimitation of the regions will start "soon".

Presenting Johannesburg's R1,014bn budget to the Press this week, Oberholzer said the introduction of the RSCs would bring about a lowering of living standards for whites while at the same time improving standards for people of other races.

"This is the price we have to pay for power sharing and the upgrading of facilities for people of all races," he said.

He also predicted the new councils would take over the "profitable" services, such as the sale of electricity, water and sewerage, well ahead of accepting responsibility for the deficit-creating ones such as the bus services or regional parks.

When the councils took over services, Oberholzer added, a "middle man" would be introduced so that the price of water, electricity and sewerage would almost certainly increase. Profits on the sales would go to a central pool.

It was unlikely, he said, that consumers would benefit from the RSCs' bulk-buying capacity. The councils would sell these services at a profit to the local authorities in its regions as it would need the money to upgrade facilities. Even if they raised the price by 1% this would cost Johannesburg "millions". This money was needed over and above the payroll and turnover taxes businessmen would have to pay.

"I predict black local authorities whose areas have the greatest need will receive the bulk of the profits," he said. "I cannot see the regional councils effecting any savings for consumers, in spite of their bulk-buying facilities, in the first years of their existence."

Johannesburg, he added, would have a 50% "weighted vote" on its regional council, but only five of a possible 20 regional councillors would represent the city.

Oberholzer said he did not believe the RSCs would corrode the authority of town and city councils because "all they will be selling is a service". He foresaw, however, that the multi-racial nature of the councils would make them "highly political".

Johannesburg, as a core city, would make the council chambers available to its regional council. It would probably also act as an agency for the councils on a no-profits, no-loss basis. This would keep down administrative costs for the regional council serving Johannesburg and environs.

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW ECONOMIC GROWTH PHASE FORESEEN

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 16 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA is about to enter a growth phase that will be characterised by a "new economy".

Professor Jan Hupkes and Mike Perry, in a study compiled by Perry & Associates, believe that the upswing will be well underway by 1986 — but with a critical difference.

"The phases of the next upswing will be in a new sequence with consumer spending being the third, rather than the second, step up the economic ladder.

"Disinvestment, privatisation, new technology and new competition will provide the South African businessman with new opportunities and new headaches."

The bad news to emerge from the analysis is that the 1986 re-

covery will be accompanied by a sharp decline in general living standards, with average employee remuneration increases early in 1986 still "considerably" below the inflation rate.

The good news is that the monetary and fiscal authorities have finally got their act together, with the result that there is every chance that 1986 will bring single-digit inflation and sharply falling interest rates.

Further: "Zero fiscal budgeting will be a cornerstone of the new economy. The buzzword these days is privatisation but those who consider this to refer only to the selling-off of parastatal enterprises such as Escom are missing the point.

"The Department of Finance has embarked on a thorough stocktaking as regards those ser-

vices they could farm out to the private sector. The list is virtually endless."

The analysis suggests that with the anticipated deregulation of the financial sector the tax-free savings privileges of the building societies will disappear.

It concludes that the new economy holds exciting promise.

"We detect a new note of consistency in Government policy, also the recognition that private entrepreneurship is the more efficient locomotive to drag us out of the quagmire of rising unemployment and inflation.

"The discipline of the profit motive must be rewarded — hence a new look at our tax structure. Hopefully, this will eventually also include a reward for the virtues of saving."

SOUTH AFRICA

SEIFSA DIRECTOR EXPLAINS INDUSTRY DECLINE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Jun 85 p 7

[Interview with Sam van Coller by Cheryllyn Ireton--time, place not given]

[Text]

Why is the industry in such difficulty?

It goes back to 1982, when we suffered setbacks brought about by the poor gold price and the drought. We had an overvalued rand and as a result encountered intense competition from imported goods and the engineering industry — heavily involved in long-term capital projects — was at a competitive disadvantage.

Overseas counterparts were able to obtain low interest rates on export activities while our local rates climbed steadily. Traditional exports such as ferro-alloys and steel suffered because our major trading partners' economies were in the doldrums.

In 1984 it looked as if we had hit the bottom and in fact there were some signs of improvement but the rand came down dramatically and we were caught by the inflationary impacts. Concern that inflation would take off again led to severe financial and monetary restraints.

This affected the whole consumer durables industry which faced cutbacks in white goods and the motor assembly — both areas where we are heavily involved.

Organisations such as Escom, which had continued to function at a reasonably high level during the earlier part of the recession, keeping many of our members in business, had to tighten up.

But with the rand's low rate of exchange our overseas competitiveness has improved and the export side is looking good.

Who are Seifsa's major trading partners?

We sell ferro-alloys to the major steel producing countries and we're selling steel all over the world.

The test now is whether we are able to market manufactured metal products overseas. It is critical to us that cost escalation be contained so we can take advantage of the low rand.

When do you see a revival of the industry?

It's very difficult to predict the likely upturn. Obviously there are three things that can help the economy come right: the gold price, a decent summer rain and improved performance on the export market.

Exports remain the prime area of survival but our international performance is tied to the level of overseas economic activity.

It doesn't look as if there will be money available in SA until well into 1986.

Which sectors are not running at full capacity?

The general engineering, consumer durables — such as white goods, motor parts — foundry and heavy engineering sectors have been badly affected. Now, contracting sectors whose fortunes are determined by the building industry are casualties.

Are a lot of companies being put out of work?

Definitely. It's difficult to tell how many because even in a recession people start new small businesses. The metal industry as a whole comprises more than 9 000 companies. By far the majority are very small employers.

Will the recession destroy the industry's competitiveness?

I doubt if we have reached a level where competition has been removed. Certain highly-specialised sectors which the market isn't large enough to support may have disappeared but the industry, which recorded more than R20bn in sales last year, is characterised by high levels of competition.

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACKS STATE TERMS FOR INVESTMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 85 p 14

[Text]

EIGHT Black organisations have accepted a strategy for investments by foreign organisations in South Africa, but at the same time they stipulated some conditions for Black support of foreign investments.

The president of the African Chamber of Commerce, Dr Sam Motsuenyane, said at a news conference in Soshanguve near Pretoria that the eight organisations had met in Johannesburg at the weekend to discuss all aspects of the disinvestment campaign against South Africa.

The first provision accepted by the delegates was that the investments should, in all cases, be to

the advantage of all population groups in the country. They should particularly be designed at development projects for Blacks.

Secondly, all forms of racism should be eradicated from the South African economy. Blacks should be allowed to become directors and shareholders.

Another condition was that Blacks wanted to develop a comprehensive code of conduct for local companies.

Fourthly, the conference unanimously decided that foreign currency should be channelled into the African Bank so that development of Black communities could be accelerated. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/545

SOUTH AFRICA

MINE WORKERS' HEAD UPHOLDS JOB RESERVATION

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 16 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Amrit Manga]

[Text]

ARRIE Paulus, head of the right-wing Mine Workers Union, has dashed hopes of an early end to job reservation on the mines by opposing blasting rights for blacks.

Mr Paulus said yesterday in an interview: "Attempts to end the job colour bar have led to bloodshed in the past."

His union's opposition to scrapping job reservation has long been known, but it has not recently voiced it.

The union seems set on a collision course with the mining houses.

Negotiations about black blasting rights have dragged on for more than a year.

Obstacles

Mr Paulus says there are many obstacles in the way of ending job reservation.

"I pointed out to the Minister and the Director-General of Mineral and Energy Affairs that only about 60% of our members would be in-

involved in an agreement and the Chamber of Mines.

"The other 40% work on mines that are not members of the chamber. What is to happen to them?"

"The Minister understood my explanation and proposed that December 31 be regarded as a target date. But there can be no question that it be regarded as a final date for an agreement."

So far talks have been conducted with registered white unions only. The black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has been kept out of the discussions.

The NUM has, however, included in its list of demands for this year the scrapping of job discrimination and seems determined to achieve its objective with the backing of its 110 000 members.

Assurances

Mr Paulus says: "Negotiations can drag on indefinitely because we do not see our way clear to giving blasting

certificates to blacks.

"My feelings on the issue are well known. We cannot agree that December 31 should be the final date."

The general secretary of the black union, Cyril Ramaphosa, has called for assurances from the Minister, Danie Steyn. But Mr Steyn will find it difficult to give them because of the white union's tough stand.

Talks between the white union and the chamber have so far covered three issues — establishment of a unitary negotiating forum for all unions, measures to ensure white miners' jobs and changing the definition "scheduled person" to "competent person" for blasting.

Agreement will have to be reached on the first two issues before the removal of job discrimination is addressed.

Wage negotiations between the chamber and the black union started this week. The chamber has made an undisclosed counter offer to the union's 40% wage increase demand.

SOUTH AFRICA

EUROMARKETS TO FINANCE RSA LOANS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 16 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Neil Behrmann]

[Text]

SOUTH African borrowers will be able to receive more than sufficient finance on the Euromarkets through Swiss and West German banks, says the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Gerhard de Kock.

In spite of the US disinvestment campaign, SA's economic track record and policy of prompt loan repayments has allayed the fears of international bankers.

Dr de Kock said in an interview in Basle that Swiss and West German banks were more than willing to lend to the SA public sector.

Escom issue

The disinvestment campaign was embarrassing American banks. But any ban on loans would not affect their lending to the private sector, said Dr de Kock. The US disinvestment Bill excluded bans on loans to private businesses.

SA's parastatal corporations were floating issues on the Eurobond market, the international capital market.

This week Escom announced a 11,5% issue of \$100-million to be repaid in 1991. The bond, however, traded at 98,13 points because SA issues are out of favour. It compared with a

\$100-million 1990 Ford Motors 9,5% issue which traded at 96,4 points.

Dr de Kock said South Africa's international borrowings had fallen by \$2-billion (R4-billion) to \$17,6-billion. This would help improve SA's credit rating especially as nations like Argentina were negotiating bridging finance to help repay \$600-million in arrear interest.

BIS meeting

Dr de Kock attended the Bank for International Settlements meeting in Basle this week where the governors of West Germany's and Switzerland's central banks expressed disenchantment with Argentina. They refused to take part in a financial package to bail out the bankrupt South American nation which has an annual inflation rate of 1000%.

A West German central banker said: "This isn't a question of the world financial system's breaking down. It is a case of Argentinian blackmail."

Dr de Kock said the unreliability of several indebted nations was working in SA's favour.

"South Africa's unique political problem has focused attention on us. We have to show them that our standards are much higher.

"That is why banks are still lending to us."

South Africa had sufficient gold reserves to negotiate further swaps if necessary.

This was unlikely, however, because the balance of payments current account's surplus was about R4-billion.

South Africa's gold reserves had fallen from 12,15-million ounces in 1980 to 6,6-million ounces because the Reserve Bank swapped gold for foreign currency.

Topped up

The gold swaps, said Chris Stals, senior Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, were negotiated on gold valued at 80% of the market price. Although the gold reserves have fallen in the past year, swaps were not negotiated. The Reserve Bank merely topped up the gold collateral of the swaps because the gold price fell.

Dr Stals said at a Financial Times conference in Lugano, that more nations should mobilise their gold reserves by swapping them for currency.

Gold might come under pressure in the next two months because that was a time when the market was seasonally weak.

But this might be the bottom ahead of the next bull cycle — especially if the dollar starts weakening towards the end of the year.

Any improvement in gold would be a bonanza, said Dr de Kock — so much so that the Reserve Bank would consider easing exchange controls. Institutions would be able to invest a small part of their funds abroad.

SOUTH AFRICA

TAX EVASION COSTS GOVERNMENT BILLIONS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 16 Jun 85 p 9

[Article by Ciaran Ryan]

[Text]

TAXPAYERS are evading tax of R10-billion a year says Mr Justice Cecil Margo, chairman of the Commission on Tax.

That sum is an incredible 10% of South Africa's gross national product and a third of all tax receipts.

Mr Justice Margo says estimates of tax evaded vary.

"A hate-hate relationship has developed between the taxpayer and the receiver's office. Ideally we need to see a drop in income tax. Income tax should not be the most productive form of tax — sales tax should."

more power

Mr Justice Margo stresses that these are his opinions and not those of the commission which is due to make recommendations to the Government on tax reform.

Government spending is sometimes too high, says the judge. Penalties for evaders are likely to increase.

"Tax evaders are prosecuted and treble tax penalties are imposed. The courts need more power to order the evader to pay for the costs of the inquiry. The charge should be one of fraud.

"Other methods of stopping evasion are being looked at (by the commission). But one does not want to destroy the offender, one only wants to chastise him."

Ploys

One of the deterrents to tax evasion in continental Europe is to publish the names of cheating taxpayers in the newspapers.

In the United States a computer throws up a random list of names that are investigated each year for tax evasion.

Mr Justice Margo says several ploys have been adopted in SA to evade tax.

One is the inclusion of a deliberate error in the tax return in the revenue office's favour to make any further errors in the taxpayer's favour appear legitimate.

Retailers who pocket GST are guilty of theft.

The International Monetary Fund has said that VAT (value added tax) results in a maximum of 30% being evaded because the tax is levied at various stages in the production cycle of goods, and only 30% of the total tax is paid at the consumer level.

Estate duty, one of the least popular taxes, nets R90-million a year for the SA Treasury, but costs only R30 000 to administer.

Some stockbrokers are telling their clients that bankers' acceptances — borrowings made by banks — are tax free. They are not, says Mr Justice Margo.

SOUTH AFRICA

RSA LOSING MILLIONS ON MACHINERY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Jun 85 p 4

[Article by Isobel Humphreys]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA has become attractive for overseas bargain-hunters looking for sophisticated second-hand machinery.

Businessmen say the country is losing millions of rands worth of technical equipment it cannot afford to let go.

They add that most of the equipment is being sold by industrialists looking for ready cash and companies that have closed.

Eric Lindiger, MD of a company of industrial materials and equipment brokers, said: "We are shipping to America and Europe equipment we cannot afford to lose. Overseas markets are fetching a higher price than can be obtained locally but, on the original price, we are selling at a loss."

He said most of the equipment being shipped overseas was in the engineering industry.

"In the last month, I know of 10 computer-controlled machines — the latest equipment to produce sophisticated components in a number of industries — that have been shipped out of the country.

These machines were sold at an average of R50 000 each, but the replacement value in a year or two will be double.

"Last month we had a buyer from Britain who had come for R1.5m worth of this type of equipment. So far this month we have had four more British buyers and two Americans on the same mission. Collectively they went away with a few million rands worth of machinery imported at a premium and sold at a loss."

He said it was ironic that outdated equipment was blamed for the country's low rate of productivity.

CSO: 3400/562

SOUTH AFRICA

FERTILIZER INDUSTRY PRICE WAR DISCUSSED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Jun 85 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

It is no secret that a price war has been raging in the South African fertiliser industry for some time past. So serious is the situation that the industry produced in 1984 at a rate slightly less than half its capacity of some 5-million tons. Local sales have been badly hit by drought while the export market has been of no great assistance.

Yesterday, however, a new twist was added to this situation, with the announcement that Louis Luyt will be selling Triomf Fertiliser to the maize farmers' organisation on a basis which will give them control within five years.

Nampo chairman Hennie de Jager claimed that the decision to buy control of Triomf was motivated by the consideration that only two of the five producers currently in the industry would have survived another five years.

What is likely to happen if the deal between Louis Luyt and the maize farmers' organisation goes through? Prima facie, the result could be a form of vertical integration which would bode ill for those manufacturers who remained without proprietary

links to the farming community. The reason is only too obvious.

Increasingly Nampo farmers are likely to shift their business to the company they control. This would leave the remaining producers largely out in the cold. If this is to be the course of events, it could eventually restrict competition seriously and reduce a constraint on the eventual, and probably inevitable, rise in fertiliser prices.

The obvious course of action at this stage is to refer this deal to the Competition Board — it is precisely the sort of situation the board was constituted to handle.

Rationalisation there may very well need to be in the fertiliser industry, but it should be achievable without creating this undesirable sort of vertical integration.

No doubt the maize farmers will argue that by owning a major fertiliser producer they will have control over a vital input cost which will, in turn, enable them to keep the price of maize at reasonable levels. But that argument is negated by the likely consequences of vertical integration.

SOUTH AFRICA

MINING INDUSTRY REGISTERS RECORD EARNINGS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 85 p 25

[Article by Madden Cole]

[Text]

THE only highlight in an otherwise unsatisfactory year for the South African economy was the record earnings achieved by the mining industry in the face of difficult market conditions, Chamber of Mines president George Nisbet said in his presidential address yesterday.

"Favourable exchange rates boosted mining revenues in 1984 by 17 percent to a record of R19 000 million."

"Although the real gross domestic product increased by 4,5 percent, almost all the growth occurred in the first quarter of the year and was followed by six negative months accompanied by accelerating inflation and growing unemployment."

But the severe and prolonged economic downturn appeared to have bottomed out in recent months and there were indications of a marginally better year ahead, Mr Nisbet said.

Referring to the counter-productivity of sanctions against South Africa, Mr Nisbet pointed out that the gold mining industry employed about 500 000 Blacks whose three-million dependants — 40 percent of them living in foreign countries — relied on the earnings from gold mines for their economic survival.

"It is estimated that mine employment earnings last year constituted a R1 000-million lifeline for Black families in Southern Africa."

For the gold mines 1984 was a mixed year, with the average dollar price of gold falling by nearly 15 percent from \$425 in 1983 to \$361 in 1984, Mr Nisbet said.

"But rand revenues reached a record R11 560-million, some 13,6 percent higher than the previous year."

Coal, now the second largest revenue earner after gold, recorded a 30,8 percent increase in the value of sales last year which reached R3 426-million, he said.

"Silver sales for 1984 at R66-million were 6,8 percent down on the previous year and diamond sales valued at R518-million, some 3,6 percent below the previous year's figure."

Producers of the platinum group of metals experienced a good year in 1984 despite substantial falls in the dollar price of platinum and palladium, Mr Nisbet said.

"Sales of other metals and minerals were valued at R3 438-million, some 21 percent more than the previous year's figure."

Although Mr Nisbet feels that the domestic economy is likely to remain under severe pressure over the next year, there are signs of improvement.

These are the definite trends towards lower short-term interest rates and the recent bullish sentiment on the Johannesburg stock market which suggests a renewed confidence about the outlook for the economy.

Although the expected slower growth rate in the United States will put downward pressure on interest rates, Mr Nisbet does not think they will weaken markedly. The best guess is that they will remain steady.

"But inflation seems to be going up in the United States which is likely to make gold a more attractive asset. A slow rise in the gold price can therefore be anticipated with a reasonable degree of confidence."

SOUTH AFRICA

HENDRICKSE WANTS TRAIN APARTHEID ELIMINATED COMPLETELY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Rev Allan Hendrickse yesterday urged the Government to scrap train apartheid completely as "public transport is public transport".

There was no moral justification for the continuation of this form of segregation, he said.

The announcement by his Cabinet colleague, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, the Minister of Transport Affairs, that certain coaches on inter-city and suburban trains were to be opened to all races from September 1, but that there would still be Whites-only coaches, was "disappointing".

Mr Pat Poovalingam, chairman of Solidarity in the House of Delegates, slammed the announcement as "a political confidence trick".

During the past session of Parliament there were strong demands in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates for the abolition of train apartheid.

Mr Hendrickse said there had now been an attempt to placate the verkramppte element among Whites instead of taking into consideration the desires of the majority of South Africans.

If a survey was taken, he was convinced that the majority of people would be satisfied with train apartheid being done away with completely.

People who did not want to travel in the same carriages with people of other race groups should consider other forms of transport.

"Public transport is public transport. Train apartheid was in fact one of the first steps the National Party took when it came to power in 1948 — in fact, they seemed to have inherited it from the old United Party Government who had had segregation signs for suburban trains prepared.

"While so much has been done to move away from discrimination at higher levels, something should now be done at this level as well. There is

no justification for the continuation of segregation at this level," Mr Hendrickse said.

He referred to a remark by a Labour Party MP in the past session that he found it strange that he could now sleep with a White woman but they could not travel together on the same train.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the National People's Party and chairman of the Ministers Council of the House of Delegates, said he would comment after he had spoken to Mr Schoeman.

It had been agreed that one Minister would not criticise another Minister without first speaking to him.

Mr Poovalingam said Mr Schoeman's announcement would create more friction.

It gave impetus to the United Democratic Front's claim that the National Party was using the tricameral system as camouflage to continue with the system of apartheid. — Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CISKEI FOR LABORATORY SERVICES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

BISHO. — The South African Ambassador to Ciskei, Mr Matthy Botha, and the Ciskei acting Minister of Health, Mr David Takane, yesterday signed an agreement on laboratory and allied services.

This was confirmed by the Director-General of the Department of Health, Mr H Mdleleni.

The Cecilia Makiwane Hospital in Mdantsane, which had the only laboratory in the Ciskei, had experienced a lack of trained staff and equipment.

As a result there were delays in the obtaining of results, the treatment of patients and the control of infectious diseases.

In view of this, Mr Mdleleni said, the South African Department of Health and Welfare had agreed to assist with the overall planning and development of an effective governmental laboratory service, the practical training of Ciskeians in medical technology — free of charge — and seconding of such personnel as might be required to manage and operate the laboratories. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/544

SOUTH AFRICA

SHORTAGE OF EXPERIENCED COMPUTER PERSONNEL REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 16 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's serious shortage of experienced computer personnel is worsening as increasing numbers emigrate.

Main reasons for the movement are concern about SA's future and punitive personal income tax. Many computer fundis have discovered they can do better for themselves abroad.

Shortages

Another factor in the decision of some to leave is the introduction of military service for permanent residents who are foreigners.

Emigration is helped by the fact that computer skills and experience are universal and can be applied in any country.

Although many industrialised nations suffer from high unemployment, there are still shortages for certain categories of computer people. Several foreign firms are recruiting staff in South Africa.

One factor preventing an even greater exodus seems to be that although jobs are available abroad, it is a difficult and time-consuming task for SA citizens to be accepted as immigrants.

Tim Sargeant, a director of CPL Computer Personnel, says: "There has been a quadrupling of inquiries from computer people who would like to emigrate and have come to us for help in finding jobs.

"The position is worrying. It is easier for holders of non-South African passports to move overseas. A high percentage of non-South African citizens is employed in the DP (data processing) industry.

Mobile

"The overseas jobs are definitely there. In the UK there may be 3-million people out of work, but there are thousands of vacancies for computer people."

Eric Henderson, a director of the St Thomas Group, says his management placement firm is looking for about 30 people to fill computer job vacancies with companies in Australia, New Zealand and the UK.

Computer staff in general are highly mobile people and the outlook in South Africa provides encouragement for many to move.

"We've definitely got a brain-drain of computer staff as many look at better opportunities abroad."

SOUTH AFRICA

COMPUTER STAFF SHORTAGE 'WORSENING'

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Alan Peat]

[Text]

THE drastic shortage of computer staff at almost all levels is expected to worsen, says a combined P-E Corporate Services/CPL report.

The nationwide 1984 shortage was 1 031 in nine job categories. There were 8 010 places but only 6 979 people, a 15% shortfall, to fill them. In 1983 the gap was 11%.

This shortage was particularly noticeable in the categories of systems analysts, business analysts, database analysts, analyst programmers, technical programmers and programmers.

The systems-analyst category required 680 staff at the end of 1984 with only 536 available. The shortage was 27%, compared with 1983's 19%.

In business analysis, there were 163 vacancies and only 147 staff available. The shortage was 24% (1983:3%).

Database analysts' figures were 109 vacancies, 89 available — a shortage of 22% (23%).

Analyst programmers needed were 899, compared with 727 available — a shortage of 24% (23%).

There were 295 technical programmers required, compared with 244 available — a shortage of 21% (17%).

The programmers' category needed 1 321 staff, with only 1 070 available — a shortage of 23% (17%).

Says Barry Lewis, a director of Computer Personnel (CPL): "The shortage at the moment certainly tends to be in the categories from junior programmer with perhaps 18 months' experience up to senior systems analyst. This covers six of the nine data processing job categories.

"There is a strong emphasis here on staff with experience on IBM or IBM-compatible systems.

"We have about 900 vacancies. I would say that as many as 75% are in the categories I have mentioned."

The opposite situation prevails in the senior staff area, with a glut of staff available.

"This," says Lewis, "is probably attributable to the fact that large numbers of DP folk responded to the benefits of going out on their own in the period before the recession.

"Now, with the effects of the recession, a lot are coming back onto the market. But they are only a small section of the number of computer personnel required and I see this overall shortage continuing to get worse."

Lewis highlights the lack of adequate training facilities as being one of the contributory factors.

"We are very limited in the number of suitable training centres outside the universities, technikons and high schools. Privately-owned training schools with suitable credentials are few and far between.

"Indeed, a large number of the glossily advertised computer training schemes produce people with diplomas that are not even worth the paper they are printed on."

Lewis is also concerned about the lack of DP-trained blacks and stresses this as a prime need.

A Unisa School of Business Leadership study shows that among the 111 394 matriculants in 1983, 37 130 were black and 54 264 white.

But the estimates for the year 2000 show a 275 273 total, with a drop-off to 54 529 among whites and a 400% increase to 188 922 among blacks.

Lewis says: "We must look to the number of blacks entering industry in general and tap that source; otherwise we are dead. International recruitment is only a short-term solution to the shortage problem.

"The only way to overcome that is to look very much more strongly at black resources."

The only area of business showing a reasonable complement of DP staff at the moment is that of the financial institutions.

This, Lewis says, is primarily due to the benefits of housing loans and the like in that industry, which act as a stabilizing condition.

CSO: 3400/562

SOUTH AFRICA

RSA STUDIES LOCAL COMPUTER OPTIONS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Alan Ruddock]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa may be on the brink of establishing its own computer manufacturing industry.

While foreign countries make threatening noises about possible embargoes on computer sales to SA, a Board of Trade investigation into the electronics industry is expected to advise government early next year on the feasibility of local manufacture.

However, there are already fears that such an industry could lead to enormous losses, particularly if government decides to offer protection.

Total turnover of the computer industry in South Africa is estimated at between R1.5bn and R2bn. Those figures include the cost of hardware, software and maintenance.

Four importers — IBM, ICL, Burroughs and Reunert — dominate the local market.

While local companies await the findings of the Board of Trade investigation, officials are loth to jump the gun.

ICL spokesman Fred van de Werken said: "ICL would certainly look at the feasibility of manufacturing locally, but we have no plans to leap into it at the moment."

Nixdorf's Ian Robb said: "South

Africa is a very low volume country when compared to European or American markets. There could be scope for development in more specialised fields with an eye to the export markets. This is especially true with components and sub-components."

Reunert Information Systems' Doug Eyre puts the value of present local manufacture at about R80m.

"The real potential for increased local manufacture lies in the intermediate complexity area. At the lower end of the market, we couldn't compete with the mass producers and at the top end there are neither the skills available nor the necessary volume of local demand to make it viable.

"In the intermediate area there is enough scope for a great deal of added local value and the industry wouldn't have to learn too many new tricks to cope with it.

"I would estimate the value of the intermediate market at around R300m and we could confidently hope to capture about two thirds of that.

"Further development of local manufacturing would require some form of government purchasing support, but not necessarily out-and-out protection."

19 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

REVOLUTIONARY SURVEILLANCE AIRCRAFT CAN BE BOUGHT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jun 85 p 11

[Text]

LONDON. — The British Government has decided the revolutionary surveillance aircraft, the Edgeley Optica, can be sold to South Africa without an export licence because it does not fall within the scope of the international arms embargo.

A representative of Edgeley Aircraft, which makes the Optica, is reported to be in Johannesburg discussing sales with the National Airways Corporation.

The NAC originally placed orders for Opticas but cancelled the deal after production delays. However, the corporation's finance director, Mr Brian Frankel, is quoted in a report published here yesterday as saying the NAC is now having "another look".

The Anti-Apartheid Movement tried to pressure the British Government into blocking sales of the Optica

to South Africa, claiming it would be used for military purposes.

However, in a letter to the AAM, the Foreign Office Minister of State, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, said that in its basic form — without radar and communications equipment — the Optica did not need an export licence.

The Optica is a cross between a helicopter and a fixed-wing aircraft, powered by a pusher propeller between twin booms. It is capable of very slow flight and costs far less than a helicopter.

It is being marketed here as being specially suited to police surveillance. Its bulbous cockpit offers excellent visibility.

The first Optica delivered in Britain crashed last month while police were testing it, killing the two men aboard. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/544

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

AEE-DESA MERGER—Automotive equipment, power tool and household appliance manufacturer Bosch of West Germany has consolidated its interests in South Africa under the name of Robert Bosch (Pty). It involves the merger of Auto Electrical & Engineering (AEE), of Brits, the manufacturing subsidiary and supplier of original equipment (OE) with Diesel-Electric (DESA), Johannesburg, Bosch's distribution and product servicing subsidiary. Thomas Wagner, joint MD, production, finance and administration, said: "The establishment of Bosch as a single entity in South Africa heralds a new era of growth and development for the company." It also offered significant operational benefits, Wagner said. The merger would shorten lines of communication and ultimately enable Bosch to respond more swiftly to changes in the markets in which it operated. Wagner is AEE's former MD. Until the merger, AEE and DESA ran in parallel. Elements of AEE and DESA will remain intact, and no closures of branches or agencies or retrenchments directly related to the amalgamation accompany the change. By August of this year—under the West German parents' conditions for the merger—all of DESA's wholesale distribution network of 40 branches across the country will have been sold to independent franchisees. Wagner said Bosch West Germany's South African interests could not go ahead until they had met its stringent organisational requirements. "It was decided that this point in time had now been reached." In May the former AEE factory at Brits began to export alternators for the replacement markets in the US and West Germany. Gordon Wright, joint MD, sales and marketing, said the business had a volume behind it worth about R3m a year or about 10% of Bosch's SA turnover in this line. About 75% of all locally manufactured cars generate their on-board electricity by means of Bosch alternators, and almost every SA-built vehicle carries one or more of the company's products. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Jun 85 p 3]

NEW CONSTITUTION POLL—Only 50% of SA's urban whites believe the new Constitution will make a major difference in the way the country is being governed, says a recent Gallup poll. Nearly twice as many Afrikaners (63%) as English South Africans (38%) hold this view. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Jun 85 p 1]

19 July 1985

PRETORIA STUDENTS' RIGHTIST TRENDS--Students at the University of Pretoria are inclining increasingly to the right, according to that university's student newspaper, DIE PERDEBY [The Hornet]. The paper writes that the rightist student organization, the Afrikaner Student Front (ASF) "looks like an up-and-coming association, with great chances of success." There is no doubt that the ASF enjoys great support. "This is symptomatic of the general political discussion at Tuks [the University of Pretoria]: a very strong leaning toward the right," reads the report. The report in question also makes mention of the left-wing student organization, Polstu, and refers to that organization's "quiet death." Polstu could never really get off the ground during the few years that it existed, according to the report. [Text] [Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 22 May 85 p 3] 8117

CSO: 3401/221

ZIMBABWE

SPEEDIER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNED SAYS MUGABE

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

DURING the next five years the Government intends to consolidate the role of village development committees so that development in the communal lands is undertaken at a faster rate, the president of Zanu (PF), Ode Mugabe, said last night.

Addressing a well-attended "meet-your-constituency" meeting at the Cyril Jennings Hall in Highfield, he said the role of the village development committees was crucial if meaningful development was to be speeded up in the rural areas.

When a provincial development plan was finally drafted all Government ministries would be

involved to ensure that every aspect of development was undertaken from the grassroots level.

While the Government was aspiring to peace and unity, it was the duty of the people to make those goals a reality by supporting Zanu (PF) and making sure that those who were retrogressive were not elected during the elections.

"During 1980, you showed the world that Zanu (PF) was truly the people's party by giving it an overwhelming majority of votes. And now that we are at the threshold of another general election let us again show the world that Zanu (PF) is here to stay."

Ode Mugabe said amid applause.

The Prime Minister, who will be contesting the Highfield constituency during the forthcoming elections, called on the people not to forget that the township was the home of African nationalism and should not disgrace the party.

"I talked to your district leaders a few days ago and I am happy that I have chosen to be a candidate in Highfield and represent you people in Parliament. My happiness comes about due to the fact that this is the place I stayed in until I was arrested during the heydays of nationalism."

However, there were some minority parties which saw fit to disrupt the country's unity and peace and chose to play a retrogressive role for their own foolish ends.

"People like Nkomo do not want peace. In the first place when he decided to choose a symbol for his party, he looked at the bird and decided to choose the eagle--a bird that eats other birds.

"Now he has decided on a bull, with which to gorge and butt other people--would you say such a person was for development?" he asked.

He told the meeting that the elections "were a serious business and not a concert or lottery draw" and should be considered seriously with everyone going to the polls to cast his or her vote.

CSO: 3400/542

ZIMBABWE

LITTLE INTEREST IN POLL SHOWN BY WHITES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jun 85 p 13

[Text]

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's White minority vote today in what long-time Rhodesian leader, Mr Ian Smith, has called a "last chance" poll.

However, the ballot, being contested by two parties and a handful of individuals, has aroused scant interest among the country's 100 000 Whites and the most frequently-asked question at thinly-attended campaign rallies has been: "What's the use?"

Under Zimbabwe's 1980 independence constitution, which ended 90 years of White rule and seven years of guerrilla war, 20 seats are reserved for Whites in the 100-member parliament until 1990.

Only 32 000 whites have registered to vote in today's poll, being held ahead of the July 1-2 ballot for the other 80 seats which are being contested by six Black parties.

Mr Smith, who led Rhodesia throughout its 15-year break with the British Crown, is standing in the southern city of Bu-

lawayo. He told an enthusiastic audience there on Tuesday night there had been a recent change of attitude by Whites from one of complacency and lethargy.

"There has been a sudden realisation that they (Whites) must sit up and take notice before it is too late — that this is a last chance," he said to applause.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has made clear he will introduce a one-party state in Zimbabwe as soon as legally and practically possible and the next parliament, likely to open in July, will be the last with a guaranteed White presence.

Mr Smith (66) leads the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, the renamed successor to the Rhodesian Front party which declared unilateral independence in 1965.

The CAZ and the Independent Zimbabwe Group, founded by former Smith supporters who broke away during the last session of parliament, are contesting all 20 seats. In 15 it is a straight fight between the

two with other candidates running in only five constituencies.

Political analysts and diplomats predict that Mr Smith and his supporters, who held only seven seats when parliament was dissolved after sweeping all 20 in 1980, will be routed at the polls and be left with only three or four.

But Mr Smith told the rally there had been a surge of support for the CAZ. To cries of "Good old Smithy!" he added: "I see a regrouping of the White people. This gives me hope. The White people are not going to lie down and let people walk over them."

The IZG leader, Mr Bill Irvine, who is standing for a Harare seat, wound up his campaign with a rally in Bulawayo on Tuesday night. His party is campaigning on a platform that cooperation with the socialist government is the best way of protecting White interests.

"The CAZ is a spent force, refusing to face up to the future. In the last three years in parliament, their attitude has been completely negative, and

their criticism totally destructive," Mr Irvine told supporters.

The CAZ campaign slogan is: "Take courage — prosperity through free enterprise and multi-party democracy."

Half the country's Whites have left since independence and new boundaries for their 20 seats were drawn up this year.

A majority of registered voters live in Harare and 12 of the seats are in the Greater Harare area.

Flanking Mr Smith at Tuesday night's meeting were the CAZ candidates for the Harare area seats, among them the flamboyant Mr P K van der Byl, former Rhodesian Defence Minister.

Mr Van der Byl, long Mr Smith's staunchest Lieutenant, is involved in a three-way fight with an IZG candidate and Minister of State for the Public Service, Mr Chris Andersen. Mr Andersen, one of two Whites in the Cabinet, is running as an Independent and is widely expected to end Mr Van der Byl's political career. — Sapa-Reuter.

ZIMBABWE

NKOMO LOSES GROUND IN MIDLANDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jun 85 p 13

[Text]

GWERU. — Voters in Zimbabwe's Midlands province, dubbed "no-man's-land" because of its past political neutrality, are rallying behind the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, residents say.

In the provincial capital Gweru and in neighbouring Kwekwe, both plastered with the election posters of Mr Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (Zanu-PF), almost everyone thinks he will sweep all 12 Midlands seats in the July 1 and 2 general elections.

"It is a foregone conclusion that Zanu-PF will romp to victory in the elections, and we in the Midlands intend to show the world we are behind our Prime Minister," a school-teacher, Mr N Mhlenga said.

Mr Mhlenga (51) resident in Gweru for seven

years, went on: "The government has done so much for so many people since it assumed power in 1980.

"I can't see any political party competing with Zanu-PF here."

Scores of other residents said that support for the chief opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, the only serious challenger to Mr Mugabe, has thinned significantly in the province.

Mr Nkomo's PF-Zapu (Zimbabwe African People's Union-Patriotic Front) party won four of the Midlands seats to Zanu-PF's eight in the February 1980 pre-independence poll.

A student, Mr Jabulani Sibanda, (18) said: "I don't think PF-Zapu will make it this time. The tide is simply against them and the party does not seem

to have a viable alternative programme of action to counter Zanu-PF."

Mr Amon Gunge, a 32-year-old labourer, commented: "PF-Zapu has no chance. Its support has gradually died and the party looks headed for extinction here."

Mrs Mary Ndlovu, who used to back Mr Nkomo, said most people felt opposition parties did not serve any useful role.

"They just want to cause trouble for us. After all, Zanu-PF has done more in the five years than the colonial White Rhodesian government did for Blacks in more than 90 years," she said.

Last year at least 10 people died and scores were injured in the province in clashes between Zanu-PF and PF-Zapu supporters. — Sapa-Reuters.

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